The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7213. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1874. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ALABAMA.

MEN WHO DISGRACE THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

THE STATE AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS—A POLITICIAN'S MISTAKE—THIEVES, MURDERERS, AND PERJURED MEN SEEKING OFFICES OF HONOR AND TRUST—THEY DO SO CLAIMING TO BE REPUBLICANS—WHAT RESPECTABLE MEN OF BOTH PARTIES ARE DOING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Oct. 24, 1874.

The State Government of Alabama is in some respects the best in the South. No charge of corruption, dishonesty, or fraud can be brought against Gov. Lewis, and during the last year the State Senate, composed, for the most part, of honest, intelligent property owners, did much to check the extravagant and wicked legislation attempted by the corrupt and ignorant majority in the Assembly. That the care and watchfulness of a truly Republican Governor, and the wise legislation of an honest Democratic Senate, has resulted in a better feeling among all classes of citizens, cannot be doubted. There is everywhere a reviving hope of prosperity in the future, and a desire to forget old differences and political feuds. While it is possible to give this encouraging account of the State at large, however, it is necessary to tell a very different story regarding the administration of local and county affairs. In Alabama the tax collectors, Sheriffs, and petty Judges have far greater power than in most other States. With them rests the collection of all moneys due the State for taxes, fines, and fees, and with them and the county commissions rests the appropriation and use of all funds collected for county taxes. All the offices enumerated are elective, and in some cases thieves and scoundrels have, in the name of the Republican Party, been chosen to fill them. A plain, unvarnished statement of the frauds that have been committed by such men would fill volumes. In many cases there is positive proof that they have stolen the public funds, and the roads, bridges, streets, and school-houses demonstrate very clearly that the large sums collected for taxes are in most cases misappropriated. The honest Republicans in the State have become so disgusted with the action of these men that in several instances they have joined with the Property-holders' Party in an effort to drive them out of office. In this way a kindly feeling has been established between men who were formerly bitter antagonists, the old war issues are happily forgotten, the blacks will in some instances vote for the first time with their old masters, and there is a growing desire among all good citizens to break down the strict lines of party, and to unite upon one broad platform of reform. This movement, which unhappily has no prospect of immediate success, is, undoubtedly, the only one which can save the State from ultimate bankruptcy and ruin. To demonstrate this it is only necessary to sketch in brief the character of some of the men, who are a disgrace and reproach to a great party.

A MODEL POLITICIAN WHO WANTED TO "FIX" THE TIMES.

Yesterday evening while walking on the main street of Montgomery, I was accosted by a gambler-looking sort of person, who asked if I was not a correspondent of THE TIMES. Upon my answering in the affirmative, he said that he wished to introduce me to one of the leaders of the Republican Party, and turning to a bright, intelligent-appearing man who stood by, presented him as Mr. Mark D. Brainard, Secretary of the Republican State Executive Committee. After the forms of the introduction had been gone through with, Mr. Brainard said that he wished to speak with me upon an important matter, and asked that I would go with him to the office of the committee. I consented, and we entered a low, dark office, filled with the fumes of stale tobacco smoke, and bad whisky. This room was situated over a liquor store, and in response to a kick on the floor from Mr. Brainard a negro appeared and asked, "What is the ge'men goin' to drink?" Mr. Brainard replied: "Let's have a bottle of wine and two glasses." I protested against this, and assured Mr. Brainard that if he persisted in ordering the champagne he would have to drink it himself. Upon his pressing invitation, however, I consented to take a glass of lager, he ordering a whisky toddy. As soon as the drinks had been brought and the door closed behind the waiter, Mr. Brainard suddenly became exceedingly familiar and confidential. He commenced by asking, "How are you fixed with railroad passes?" I replied that I paid my fare on railroads, and was not "fixed" at all. "Oh," said he, "that's no way to travel in this country; you must have passes. I'll 'fix' that for you." Upon being assured that I could not accept this favor at his hands, Mr. Brainard continued: "Well, there's no use talking long about the matter; you're from New-York, ain't you?"

"Yes," said I; and he went on, "that's all right; then, of course, you understand things and we can fix matters?" I did not reply to this, and Mr. Brainard continued; "I am Secretary of the Republican State Executive Committee and Chairman of the County Committee, at the same time I am running for State Senator in this district, and am opposed by a candidate on the Pat Robinson ticket who, as you know, has bolted from the regular party, and has got a good many of the niggers to go with him. Now, what I want you to do is to 'fix' Robinson and his crowd; give them h—; I'll give you the points on them, and see that you're 'fixed' all right for what you do." In as quiet a manner as possible I intimated to Mr. Brainard that I received my orders only from the managers of THE TIMES, and therefore could not comply with his request. This appeared to puzzle him, and for a few moments he was silent; at length he took my arm, in a caressing way that was anything but agreeable, and said, "Now, look here, there aint no use foolin'; our people are well fixed, and if you do what we want we can fix you. Just give Robinson and his crowd fits, and if you want a hundred dollars or two you can have it."

When he had delivered himself of this little speech, Mr. Brainard sat back in his chair, winked with one eye, nodded twice, and appeared to think that the matter was settled. He was exceedingly surprised when I rose and told him that New-York newspaper correspondents were not for sale to the highest bidder. Going out of the room, Mr. Brainard followed me to the street, and appearing to think it impossible that any one in his senses could refuse his offer, again assured me, with numerous winks and nods, that the party was rich, and would "fix" me well if I did the "right thing." Half amused and half angry with the fellow, I told him distinctly that I could not listen to his proposition. Seeing that I was entirely in earnest about the matter, he begged me not to say anything regarding his offer. I told him I could make no promises, and he then said, "Well, now, look here, you just say a word for me anyhow in a paper that will get here before the election, and I will order four thousand copies." I assured him that I would certainly mention his name, and then left him. Subsequently I ascertained that Mr. Mark D. Brainard came to this State from New-York. He is prominent in the councils of certain Alabama Republicans, was indicted for having murdered his brother-in-law, escaped punishment on a legal quibble, and on the third of next month will probably be elected to the position of State Senator from this district.

A PERJURED TAX COLLECTOR.

The Patrick Robinson whom Mr. Brainard is so much opposed to is an ignorant Irish bully, known among his negro constituents as "Massa Pat." His history is an eventful one, and as it is illustrative of the class of men who hold office in this State, it possesses more than ordinary interest. Years before the war he settled in this city and succeeded in securing a position on the police force. After accumulating a little money he established a small liquor saloon in a low neighborhood, and sold whisky to the slaves who could beg or steal enough money to pay him. In 1868 he had reached the dignity of a ward politician of some influence, and was bitterly opposed to the Reconstruction acts and the enfranchisement of the blacks. In 1869, however, he found that it did not pay to be a Democrat, and from "conviction," as he says himself, came over to the Republican Party. Some three years ago a man named Falkner, a Democrat, who had been elected to the position of Tax Collector on the Republican ticket, absconded with about $40,000 of the public funds. "Pat" Robinson having by this time gained considerable power in the county, was appointed to the vacant position, and when the term of his predecessor expired was duly elected to the office. In closing up the account of the absconding Collector, Mr. Robinson handed in and swore to a list of insolvents, who, according to his statement, had failed to pay their taxes. At the last term of the Montgomery City Court, it was stated that many of the persons named in the list had paid every dollar of taxes claimed from them. The Grand Jury was ordered to investigate the matter, and an indictment for perjury was found against Robinson. He was tried and found guilty, but was granted a new trial, as is claimed, upon insufficient ground. The new trial has not yet been had and the case is still pending. In addition to the indictment for perjury, there are seven actions for various offenses now hanging over "Massa Pat." Notwithstanding this, he has been nominated by so-called Republicans for re-lection to the office of Tax Collector, a position paying from five to six thousand dollars a year. He is very popular with the negroes, keeps scores of them continually in his employ, and as he is now spending money with marvelous prodigality, he will doubtless be again, by their votes, placed in control of the $80,000 a year collected for taxes in this county. His difficulty with Strobach, who is running for Probate Judge, the "split" in the party which ensued, and the bloody fights which have been the result, were detailed in a former letter. It is only necessary to add that Strobach is an Austrian adventurer, who was indicted for a crime, the particulars of which are too disgusting for publication. He is supported by the Federal office-holders here, and by McKinstary, the Lieutenant Governor. His opponent on the Robinson ticket is Ex-Congressman Buckley.

Among the other men of questionable character who have been nominated for important offices by the so-called Republican Party of this State is Arthur Bingham, who is striving to be re-elected to the position of State Treasurer. This is the same Bingham who, before a Committee of Congress on the Busteed impeachment investigation, swore that he had deliberately and willfully published statements which he knew to be false. Before a committee of the Alabama Legislature, as I am informed by Gen. Holtz Clow, of this place, he refused to testify in relation to the issue of certain fraudulent State bonds, saying that by doing so he would criminate himself. The men who have been nominated for the Legislature are, for the most part, persons of no character and but little education. Several of them are negroes who cannot write their own names. George Sewell, who is nominated by the dominant party for Clerk of the City Court of Montgomery, was indicted with others for robbing the United States mails. Ben. Lane Posey, who has been placed upon the ticket for the position of Chancellor, has until recently been a most violent and pronounced hater of the United States Government and of Republicanism. During the war he was the kind-hearted gentleman who recommended that poisonous snakes be thrown into Fort Pickens to drive the "cursed Yankees" out. Now he denounces the Southern people as a set of blood-thirsty cut-throats, and a day or two since assured me that no Republican's life was safe in Alabama.

A MURDERER NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

It is not only thieves and liars, however, who disgrace the Republican Party in this State. As if not content with the rascality of the men already in office, the debauched and unscrupulous politicians who control and manipulate conventions have nominated as Congressional Representative from the Third District, W. H. Betts, who is known to have killed several men. His first murder was committed in 1871, at Pensacola, where he shot a man named Brown, who was his fellow-soldier. In Montgomery, some time afterward, he had a quarrel with a man named Perry, and without a word of warning, shot him through the thigh. The leg was amputated, and the unfortunate man now goes through the streets on crutches. For this crime Betts was indicted in the Criminal Court. This indictment was pending when the war closed, and at that time Gov. Patton issued a proclamation releasing all prisoners charged with crimes less than willful murder. Under this Betts escaped. At Columbus, Ga., in 1864, during the progress of a bread riot, he is said to have killed two men. An acquaintance of his named Milton Malone makes the charge. In the spring of 1866, at West Point, Ga., he shot and killed the Marshal of the place. For this he was tried, but acquitted on the ground that he had done the killing in self-defense. There are many other crimes of a similar nature which Betts is reported to have committed. I cannot find positive proof of them, however, and therefore do not enter into a detailed account of their exact character. All the facts enumerated are common town talk in Montgomery, and must have been known to the convention that nominated Betts. They are also known to the leaders of the so-called Republican Party in Alabama, and yet they warmly advocate his election. In person he is said to be a polished, cultivated man, and, strange as it may seem, he is not only admitted into good society here, but has warm Democratic friends all over the State. In addition to Betts, Robinson, Brainard, Posey, and the other men named above, there are many others of a similar character who now hold or are seeking office here. They all claim to be Republicans, and, unless removed from power, will bring still further disgrace upon the Republican Party in Alabama.

H. C.

WASHINGTON.

VALUE OF THE TESTIMONY IN THE SAFE CASE.

PLANS OF THE OPPOSITION IN THE EVENT OF A MAJORITY IN CONGRESS—BANKS TO BE RESUSCITATED AND MADE SPEAKER IF IN THE HOUSE—THE ILLINOIS CAMPAIGN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The safe-burglary trial was continued to-day, and Zirruth, who is introduced by the Government as one of the conspirators, gave some testimony which, if sustained, must convict one or two of those indicted, and weigh very heavily against the rest of them. It is admitted, however, that his testimony is of no value taken by itself, and to be effective must be sustained by other facts and documents. It is stated by the prosecution that his evidence will be fully corroborated. He admits having received sums of money several times on the agreement that he should go away, which he persistently contrived not to do. The last time, having taken $1,000, though placed on a steamer just about to sail, he got ashore and hastened to communicate with the other side. But though his veracity is impeached by such facts as these, his story may be true, and if so it establishes the fact that the burglary was a conspiracy against Columbus Alexander. There are several of the witnesses on both sides whose testimony will have to be sustained by circumstances and collateral evidence to be of any value, and when the whole case is before the jury it will doubtless be a mass of contradictions and falsehoods, from which it will be exceedingly hard to extract the truth. Thus far the evidence is much stronger against the accused than was that taken by the Committee of Congress last winter.

GEN. BANKS TO THE SPEAKERSHIP.

One of the plans of the opposition, or at least of a portion of it, is to make Gen. Banks Speaker of the next House. To be sure Gen. Banks has a lively contest from which to carry off an election, but if he should be chosen in place of Mr. Gooch, he is almost the only candidate the Democrats could present who has had any experience as a presiding officer, and with a small Democratic majority and a few Independents in the next House he would certainly be a strong candidate for that position.

THE PROSPECTS IN ILLINOIS.

A private letter received here from Senator Logan gives a hopeful view of Republican prospects in Illinois. He concedes the loss of two or three Republican Congressmen, but does not see any indications of any sweeping changes. As the proportion of Democratic gains assigned to Illinois to overcome the Republican majority in the House and give an opposition majority in the next Congress is at least six, the prospective loss of not more than three or even four Republican Congressmen in that State will be regarded by the Republicans as favorable for continued control of the House.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE THIRD TERM.

A statement is made this morning that the third-term question came up for discussion in the Cabinet meeting yesterday, suggested by a reference to the recent speech of Gov. Dix at Cooper Institute. On careful inquiry at the proper sources it has been ascertained that there was no discussion whatever of this subject at the meeting. The President, however, said incidentally in private conversation with several members of the Cabinet, as he did to-day to a friendly visitor, that this agitation was due solely to certain newspapers, and not to anything he ever said or intimated on the subject.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $14,453,806; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $53,025,000; coin, including $22,839,900 in coin certificates, $81,005,556; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000; the internal revenue receipts to-day were $304,858. The internal revenue receipts for this month will be about $9,000,000, according to the present prospects.

LAND OFFICE DECISION.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office to-day decided that the question of boundary priority, &c., raised by the Equator Silver Mining Company against the application of the Marshall Mining Company for a patent for the Reynolds' silver lode, in Colorado Territory, must be settled by the local courts before a patent can issue. Both companies are of New-York incorporation. It is incidentally decided that in the case of an incorporated company an adverse claim may be sworn to by an agent or officer of the company, but if not incorporated it must be sworn to by the parties themselves.

THE DISTRICT FINANCES.

The Commissioners for the District of Columbia to-day paid off the last demand note for money borrowed by the late District Government, amounting to $200,000, and released thereby $300,000 collateral bonds. The Commissioners have also just redeemed old corporation eight per cent. bonds to the amount of $450,000, giving in lieu thereof new three sixty-five bonds, thus saving a large annual interest. Commissioner Blow thinks the prospect looks fair for a reduction of future assessments of general taxes to one and one-half per cent., which, he thinks, will meet all obligations, besides the current expenses of the District Government. This proposition, however, contemplates the strictest economy in the future administration of affairs.

PUNISHMENT OF A BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

Judge Snell to-day sentenced to six months' imprisonment in jail, a colored man who, yesterday, set a bull-dog upon a small colored girl. The dog nearly tore off one ear of the girl, and shockingly lacerated the back part of her head, and stripped her of her clothing.

TRIAL OF CAPT. TRUXTON.

A naval court-martial will meet at Norfolk, Nov. 2, for the trial of Capt. Truxton, on the charge of permitting the vessel of which he had command to run aground at Key West.

NAVY ORDERS.

Master Driggs and Ensigns Banoll, Calkins, and Ludlow are ordered to duty on the North Atlantic Station. Master Ritterhouse is detached from the Wachusett, and ordered to the coast survey vessel Silliman on her arrival in the Gulf of Mexico. Ensign Ray, from the Worcester, and Ensign Lefavor, from the Kansas, are both ordered to proceed to Washington, and report for duty in the coast survey.

A NEW NATIONAL BANK AUTHORIZED.

The Controller of the Currency has authorized the establishment of the Farmer's National Bank at Centreville, Iowa, with a capital of $50,000.

RAILROAD CONDUCTORS' LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—The seventh annual convention of the Railroad Conductors' Life Insurance Association met at the Temple this morning, S. W. Seymour, President, in the chair. An address was read by W. S. Sears, of Adrian, Mich., after which the annual report of the President, which contained many practical suggestions and much good advice to the association, was read. The Secretary's report shows the number of certificates issued since the organization of the association in 1868 to be 5,868, of which number 2,601 have been forfeited, and 1,370 surrendered. During that time 143 conductors have died, 70 have been killed, and 33 disabled. During the year ending Aug. 31, 1874, 34 conductors have died, 10 been killed, and 13 disabled. The cash receipts during the year, and the balance from last year amount to $128,161, and the expenses, $116,660; premiums paid, $118,220; total premiums since the organization, $725,107; average amount of premiums since the organization, $2,810. The association has now about 1,700 members.

LOUISIANA.

PREPARING FOR THE ELECTION IN NEW-ORLEANS—ALLEGED FRAUDULENT REGISTRATION—COLORED MEN ASKING AN EQUAL SHARE OF THE PUBLIC PATRONAGE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—Mayor Wiltz has issued a proclamation requesting the closing of all drinking saloons on election day, and calling on all good citizens to use every effort to preserve the peace.

Between 5,000 and 6,000 fraudulent registrations of negroes in this city have been discovered, but the authorities do not strike them from the lists. The negroes include Democratic negroes, many of whom, it is alleged, have from five to ten registration certificates each. The Republicans claim that there are as many falsely-registered whites as negroes.

The Central Church Committee of Fifty Republicans (colored) have issued an address stating that they represent nine-tenths of the Republicans of the State, and ask equal distribution of public patronage, and demand that the colored men shall be consulted upon all questions involving the interest which they represent and the welfare of the people of the State. They do not propose to be blindly led, as they have been in the past.

NATURALIZATIONS BY THE NEW-ORLEANS SECOND DISTRICT COURT—OPINIONS OF THE BAR—SEPARATE BALLOT-BOXES.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 28.—A large meeting of members of the Bar took place to-day in the Sixth District Court-room. A committee to which was referred the duty of preparing resolutions expressive of the opinion of the Bar of New-Orleans as to the power of the Second District Court to naturalize aliens under the acts of Congress, reported, first, that the Second District of New-Orleans is a District Court, and entitled under section one of the act of Congress of 1802 to naturalize foreigners. Second, that the Second District Court of New-Orleans is a court of record with a seal and clerk; that it has common law jurisdiction in that it is a court which entertains suits for money demands and all personal actions against successions, minors, and interdicted persons, and as such has jurisdiction to naturalize aliens. Over 100 members of the Bar were present, who approved of the above report and signed it.

The Conservatives decline to accede to the proposition of Gov. Kellogg to have two ballot boxes, one to be set apart for the reception of ballots of voters naturalized by the Second District Court.

The opinion of C. R. Whitaker, which was requested by Attorney General Field, as to the legality of naturalization before the Second District Court, has been given, and is the reverse of that of the Attorney General of the State. Mr. Whitaker is of opinion the Court has jurisdiction.

MEETING OF FOREIGN-BORN CITIZENS IN NEW-ORLEANS ON THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—A mass-meeting of foreign-born citizens to-night passed resolutions denouncing the attempt being made by the State officials to deprive them of the right of suffrage, calling upon their brethren throughout the United States to hold to a strict accountability the political party which thus disfranchises them, and stating that they intend to cast their ballots on the 2d November in the same box as other American citizens. The meeting was largely attended, quiet, and orderly.

B. L. Lynch, Judge of the Fourth District Court, was naturalized in the Second District Court since 1864.

RELEASE OF THE PRISONERS AT MONROE ON BAIL.

MONROE, La., Oct. 28.—Commissioner Jewett, after reading a long opinion, quoting from the evidence of Scott Raines, colored, the prosecuting witness, held Judge Scott, Recorder Ramsey, and Mayor Richardson in bonds of $1,000 each. Huey, Mayfield, and Phillips, of Lincoln, were admitted by Jewett to bail in the sum of $5,000 each. Huey, after his release, was rearrested by Mashal Seelye, on a second warrant for violation of the Enforcement Act. Huey asked for the Marshal's authority, when the Marshal caught him by the arm, and carried him off. Huey gave a second bond.

Bands from Trenton and Monroe are serenading the released prisoners, and a large number of citizens are in attendance.

The telegraph business of Vienna, mentioned last night, is confirmed. The United States soldiers swear they heard the order given to cut the wires. John Townsend and two colored men witnessed the cutting. Townsend swears he saw the cutting, and was halted, going along the highway, by armed men. He was told he might be wanted. He swears the ends were wrapped around a stump, and stuck under a fence. Perfect quiet prevails all through this section.

THE FRAUDULENT REGISTRATIONS BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 28.—It is understood that the names of 1,500 persons, charged with having fraudulently registered, are before the Grand Jury, and 2,000 more remain to be presented.

Joseph Milbrough and Mary Johnson were before United States Commissioner E. D. Craig, charged with violating section 6 of the Enforcement act, in breaking up a meeting of colored Democrats.

THE CUTTING OF THE TELEGRAPH WIRES.

HOMER, La., Oct. 28.—Evidence sufficient has been found here and at the District Court in Lincoln for the Grand Jury to find bills against Selye and others for cutting the telegraph wires. Judge Trimble is fully determined to punish the offenders.

The people here are jubilant over the release of the prisoners at Monroe. A grand reception is being prepared for them.

THE COMMAND OF THE TROOPS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—The report that Gen. Emory is about to be succeeded in command here by Gen. De Trobriand, is untrue. De Trobriand, who has been absent, will report to Gen. Emory for duty, his regiment being stationed here.

THE FREIGHT AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 28.—The semi-annual meeting of the General Freight Agents of the United States and Canada was held at Lindell Hotel this afternoon, but nothing worthy of note was done, save that the representatives of several freight and dispatch lines held a separate meeting for auditing and settling accounts preparatory to the main work of the convention, which is to make Winter rates.

INSTALLATION OF BISHOP DUHAMEL.

OTTAWA, Canada, Oct. 28.—Joseph Thomas Duhamel, the successor to the late Roman Catholic Bishop, was duly installed in the Episcopal Church, of Ottawa, this morning. Archbishop Taschereau officiated. Bishop Lewis, of the Church of England, held an ordination service in Christ Church, this morning.

AMERICAN FREE RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 28.—The American Free Religious Association held an open session of their convention in this city this evening. Addresses were made by Rev. O. B. Frothingham, of New-York; Rev. William J. Potter, of New-Bedford; Mr. William Garnett, of Boston, and others.

SUSPENSION OF A BANK.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct., 28.—The First National Bank, of this city, suspended payment this afternoon, but hopes to resume again in a few days. It has been snowing here all day.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

THE STATE NOT TO BE LOST, BUT THE PARTY APATHETIC—UNUSUAL ACTIVITY OF THE DEMOCRATS—THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1874.

Except in two or three Congressional districts the interest in the campaign by the voters, outside of the politicians' circle, is not great. The action at Worcester so dissatisfied many ordinarily active Republicans, and the nominations in several of the Congressional districts so disgusted many more, that all efforts to create an enthusiasm, or a show even of good spirits, by the orators and managers of the party, has signally failed. The only straight-out Republican State ticket ratification meeting of the campaign, held in the Music Hall the other evening, was a tame and solemn affair, utterly devoid of interest, and utterly without influence. But it is not at all expected that the State will be lost to the Republicans. The course pursued by the Republican orators and press in dwelling upon national affairs and in pointing out the probable disastrous effect of great Democratic gain in Massachusetts—the stronghold of Republicanism—has proved to be the right one, and many Republicans who are mortified at the cowardly surrender to the Prohibitory faction will go to the polls on election day and vote for Talbot and Knight, reasoning that the end warrants the means; that the safety of the Republican Party demands the sacrifice; and that Mr. Talbot himself is a man of ability, integrity, and honor. But unless there should be an altogether unexpected turn-out of the rank and file, the Republican majority will be reduced. The Prohibitionists are as active as gnats, but so are the Democrats. There is an unwonted light in the eyes of the latter; there is a hurrying to and fro across and up and down the State, and there are earnest and mysterious conferences and private office gatherings. Seldom in old Massachusetts has there been seen so much Democratic activity as now. From the Western part of the State we hear of bargains and bargains, the Democrats offering votes for any candidate for any office except Legislature and Governor, for votes for their leaders.

In the Congressional districts the greatest activity is in the Fifth and the Essex, though there is considerable doing up in the western part of the State and in Judge Hoar's old district. In the Fifth the look is very much like that of an old-fashioned campaigning season. The Republican strength is thrown there with great force, and a tremendous effort is making to defeat Gen. Banks, who is running independently, with the united support of the Democrats. Gen. Hall, of Maine, and Mr. Dawes, with Mr. Gooch, the Republican candidate, have been stumping the district the last week, receiving insult and hard usage from the Banks men, who crowd their unwelcome selves into the Republican meetings, but making progress with the best Republican voters; and this week Congressman Frye, of Maine, Speaker Blaine, and Gen. Butler take a hand in the work. The latter is also hard driving up and down his own district, and is working as if he feared defeat. He has drawn Dawes to his service, which is regarded as bad for Dawes, likely to injure his prospects in the United States Senatorship contest this Winter, and may draw some of Gooch's workers for a night or two. I hear that the Republican opposition to him has taken new life since the Salem *Gazette* came out for Thompson, the Democratic candidate; and last night private meetings were to have been held in every place in the district, to consider the advisability of throwing the anti-Butler Republican strength to the Democratic side. But it is generally believed that Butler will carry the election with a fair majority, and snap his fingers in the face of his enemy. His opponents deserve defeat, for they threw their strength away by neglecting to unite on Cogswell or some other strong man.

The district that is in the greatest danger is believed to be Dawes' old district. The nomination of Alexander caused even more dissatisfaction than that of Ayer in the Seventh. He is, though a man of good standing himself, the candidate of the Ring, and his nomination was forced on to the party. Many Republicans will vote for Chapin, though he is not as strong a man as Stearns, who could have been nominated if he would. As for Ayer, it is thought by those who figure closely that he will go in, but by a small majority. There is great complaint in the district at Judge Hoar's course. If he had come to the rescue, it is declared, the disgrace of Ayer's nomination would have been prevented, and this is undoubtedly true. His son is authority for the statement that if the Judge votes at all it will be for Tarbox, the Democratic candidate. In the Fourth District, in which Frost was nominated, there will be close work; but it is thought he can get through. The only districts in which there is no Republican division are Buffinton's, Pierce's and Harris'. An estimate made by a careful Republican, who has watched the several contests, gives the Republicans all but Dawes' district sure, and it puts Gooch's and Williams' very close, and Frost's close.

REPUBLICAN RALLY AT WORCESTER—SPEECH OF MR. BLAINE—THE DEMOCRACY RESPONSIBLE FOR SOUTHERN TROUBLES.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 28.—The Republicans had a grand rally here this evening. There was a torchlight parade of mounted men, and a torchlight procession with displays of fireworks. Mechanics' Hall was crowded with an audience to hear speeches from Hons. J. G. Blaine and G. F. Hoar. Mr. Hoar spoke briefly, defending the Administration and the Republican Party against the attacks of their opponents.

Mr. Blaine discussed the great issue which marks the dividing line between the Republican and Democratic Parties. It is not the finance question, for most of the Democrats, and not a few Republicans, are unsound on this question; nor the tariff, for some of the Democrats are not free-traders. The great dividing issue is found in three new amendments to the Constitution. The Republicans recognize and maintain the duty of the Government to protect the rights of citizenship. This was his theme. He spoke of the care with which England protects the rights of her citizens. He showed that our Government never hesitates to protect the rights of our citizens abroad, and cited the cases of Martin Koszta and Howard in Cuba. Then he spoke of the assaults made on the rights of citizenship in the reconstructed States, where they are trampled upon by a systematic conspiracy to suppress the rights of a certain class of citizens. "In this case," he said, "it is the imperative duty of the Government to protect the rights of citizenship. But the Democrats deny the right to do so. The Democratic Party is responsible for the disturbed condition of the South. The Democrats of the North can stop this disturbance. I can name fifty Democrats whose word could end these troubles; yes, I can name ten—two of them from New-York—whose weight of character and weight of influence might give peace to the country on the Southern question. Let them speak, and there will be peace."

ALLEGED BRIBERY IN THE LOWELL DISTRICT.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 28.—Charges that votes are bought and sold in this district having been freely made recently, the Democratic Executive Committee have offered a reward of $50 for each proved case of bribery in the coming State election.

BOSTON WARD CAUCUSES.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—The Republicans held caucuses in the different wards of this city to-night, and nominated representatives to the Legislature. They were generally well attended and harmonious.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CONFLAGRATION AT GREENCASTLE, IND.

A disastrous conflagration was reported to be raging at Green Castle, Ind., last night, and the Fire Department at Terre Haute had been telegraphed to for aid. At last accounts the fire was in the building adjoining the telegraph office, which is in great danger.

SECOND DISPATCH.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct., 28.—The Greencastle fire is still burning. The following dispatch was received here at 11:15 to-night:

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Oct. 28.

To Chief of Fire Department:

Our town is on fire. For God's sake send us engines, and as many as possible.

(Signed,) W. D. ALLEN, Mayor.

One fire-engine has been promptly dispatched by the Vandalia Railroad. The telegraph office has been abandoned. The fire is evidently working in the business part of the city. The wind is very high there.

A special to the Cincinnati *Gazette* from New-Castle, Ind., reports great consternation in that vicinity on account of fires in timber lands, which are spreading most alarmingly, and destroying fences, endangering houses, and killing vast areas of growing timber.

A fire at Northville, Mich., Tuesday night, destroyed the Michigan School Furniture Company's building. The loss is $15,000 to $20,000, on which there is only a small amount of insurance.

A dwelling in Hollandville, Me., was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is $4,000.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the cellar of premises No. 812 Washington street, occupied by B. C. Ecker, and owned by H. Stegeman. Damage to building and furniture, $1,500; fully insured in the Greenwich Company.

At 7:35 A. M. yesterday a fire occurred on board the sloop Leonidas, laden with hay, lying at Pier No. 57, East River, resulting in $75 damage.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Hon. Timothy Farrar, an eminent jurist of Massachusetts, died on Tuesday evening.

The return of the Governor General of Canada to the Capitol has been deferred until the 7th proximo.

The Bostons defeated the Athletics in a game of base-ball in Boston yesterday, by a score of 10 to 7.

Two car-loads of cotton were bought in Atlanta (Ga.) market, yesterday, to ship to Montreal, Canada.

John A. Pushee, a well-known citizen of Nashua, N. H., hanged himself yesterday, in a fit of mental aberration.

Seventy-five thousand dollars have already been subscribed for the new medical building of Harvard College, Boston.

Willie Carter, of Atlanta, Ga., while intoxicated, shot himself dead, on Tuesday night, at a social circle, and in the presence of his wife.

William Ryan, a stone mason, fell from a railroad bridge at Waterford, R. I., yesterday afternoon, and was killed. He leaves a wife and two children.

James Lacy, of Blackstone, was struck by a train on the Worcester Railroad near Hamlet yesterday afternoon, and received injuries which will probably prove fatal.

A workman named Newman was killed and several others injured, yesterday morning, by the caving in of a sewer in York street, Springfield, Mass., where they were at work.

Cable advices received from Rome on Tuesday by the friends of Mr. Rinehart, the sculptor, of Baltimore, represent him as being still in a critical condition of health, with little prospect of restoration.

Edward Jenkins, Canadian Emigration Agent at London, left Halifax, N. S., yesterday for Ottawa, where he will meet delegates next week from the various provinces for the purpose of discussing the subject of immigration.

Carrie Dubois, a girl of fifteen years, committed suicide in Philadelphia last evening at the residence of her aunt, No. 1,141 North Second street, by taking laudanum. A bottle containing the poison was found by her side. No cause is assigned for the act.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—1 A. M.—The storm centre in the North-west is attended with very high north-west winds, cloudy weather, rain, sleet, and snow. Falling barometer, fresh southerly and south-easterly winds prevail on the lakes, with cloudy weather and occasional rain. From the Ohio Valley to the Gulf and South Atlantic States, falling barometer, south-westerly winds, warmer and clear weather. In the Eastern and Middle States, falling barometer, north-west to north-east winds, and partly cloudy weather. The river has risen at Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For Lake Huron and the lower lakes, and thence to the upper Ohio Valley, falling barometer, fresh to high southerly winds, clearing weather, and rain.

For the Gulf States, south-westerly winds, rising barometer, colder and partly cloudy weather, followed by rain.

For the South Atlantic States, falling barometer, south-west winds, warmer, clear, and partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle States and New-England, falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, warm and increasingly cloudy weather, with rain in the western and northern portions.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Marquette, Escanaba, Alpena, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Port Huron, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester, and Oswego.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1873.		1874.	1873.
3 A. M.	58°	48°	3:30 P. M.	63°	53°
6 A. M.	54°	47°	6 P. M.	57°	43°
9 A. M.	57°	53°	9 P. M.	54°	40°
12 M.	61°	55°	12 P. M.	54°	50°

Average temperature yesterday.......57¼

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......48⅜

POLITICAL.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 28.—The Democratic State Central Committee have made Congressional nominations as follows: In the First District, William B. Beach, of Providence; in the Second District, Samuel Rodman, of South Kingstown.

THE BALTIMORE CITY ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 28.—At the election to-day, for members of the first branch of the City Council, Democratic candidates were elected in all of the twenty wards of the city. The total vote was 25,223; Democratic vote, 17,489; Republican vote, 7,733. Democratic majority, 9,757.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GERMANY.

RELEASE OF THE COUNT VON ARNIM ON BAIL.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The preliminary examination of Count Von Arnim terminated yesterday. The Count was released at noon to-day on bail, upon the advice of his physicians, and went immediately to his residence in this city. He will probably go to Nice for the benefit of his health. The bail required was 100,000 thalers.

VON ARNIM NOT TO BE PERMITTED TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—It is stated that Count Von Arnim will not be permitted to quit the country. His contemplated visit to Nice has therefore been abandoned.

AMERICAN POSTAL CONGRESS DELEGATES VISITING BERLIN.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—Messrs. Blackfan and Rumbusch, the American delegates to the International Postal Congress at Berne, have arrived in Berlin, to study the German postal arrangements.

PROTECTION OF IMMIGRANTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The *National Zeitung* contradicts the report of the reopening of negotiations between Germany and America in connection with the treaty for the protection of emigrants, and says that the question has not been discussed by the Imperial Ministry for some time. The *Zeitung* says the German Government has at present no reason to endeavor to come to any arrangement of the matter.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A CLERKS' EXCHANGE WITHIN THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE DISCOVERED.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The officers of the Stock Exchange have discovered that 400 clerks of members have been clandestinely dealing in stocks among themselves for months, keeping regular books in which to record their transactions, and settling their differences by pence instead of pounds, thus practically maintaining an exchange within the Exchange. There is some excitement in the Stock Board over the matter, and it is probable that all the clerks implicated will be expelled therefrom.

A COTTON MILL BURNED.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A cotton mill in Over, County of Chester, was destroyed by fire to-day. Ten of the operatives were unable to escape and perished.

THE TWIN STEAMER CASTALIA FOR THE BRITISH CHANNEL.

LONDON, Oct. 29—5:30 A. M.—The twin steamer Castalia made a short trial trip in Dover Roads yesterday with satisfactory results.

A speed of ten knots per hour was made. The engines, however, are still defective, and further repairs and more experimental journeys will be necessary.

FRANCE.

PROPOSAL TO RAISE A LOAN OF 100,000,000 FRANCS.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The Municipal Council will to-morrow take into consideration the proposal to raise a loan of one hundred millions of francs.

AN ITALIAN ASSASSIN ARRESTED.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The Italian, Trabucco, who was sentenced to death for an attempt upon the life of Napoleon, and was afterward pardoned, has again been arrested in this city, on the charge of threatening the life of Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Minister.

AUSTRIA.

THE EDITOR OF THE VIENNA PRESSE AND THE PRUSSIAN ECCLESIASTICAL CONTROVERSY.

VIENNA, Oct. 28.—Herr Lauser has published a statement, quoting a clause from the Austrian Penal Code, as justifying him in his refusal to name the source of the revelations printed in the *Presse* relating to the Prussian ecclesiastical difficulties.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

THE ARREST OF PERSONS IMPLICATED IN THE MURDER OF MONTENEGRINS ORDERED.

VIENNA, Oct. 28.—The Turkish Commission at Podgoritza, in Albania, has ordered the arrest of a number of persons implicated in the recent murder of Montenegrins. Reinforcements have been sent to the Turkish forces in Albania.

SPAIN.

CRITICAL CONDITION OF ADMIRAL TOPETE.

MADRID, Oct. 28.—Admiral Topete is worse, and it is feared that he may die at any moment.

A FRENCH MERCHANT VESSEL FIRED INTO—THE CARLIST CHIEF LOZADO.

MADRID, Oct. 28.—Advices from Santander report that a Spanish gun-boat fired a volley of musketry at a French merchant vessel and then sent a party with boats to overhaul her.

It is denied that the Government has any intention of summarily shooting the Carlist chief, Lozado, recently captured at Cordova in disguise.

A FRENCH LEGITIMIST DEPUTY JOINS DON CARLOS.

BAYONNE, Oct. 28.—The French Legitimist Deputy, Da Temple, has joined Don Carlos.

ITALY.

RELIEF OF GARIBALDI—MOVEMENT AMONG JOURNALISTS.

ROME, Oct. 28.—A meeting of the Directors of several Italian newspapers was held to-day, to devise means for the relief of Garibaldi. It was proposed to raise $10,000 and present him as a national offering.

THE FIJI ISLANDS.

A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Foreign Office is advised that Sir Hercules Robinson has established a provisional Government in the Fiji Islands. The annual revenue from the islands is estimated at $125,000.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE LA PLATA CABLE CUT BY THE ARGENTINE INSURGENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A Montevideo telegram says the Argentine insurgents have cut the La Plata telegraph cable.

THE MINERS' CONVENTION.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 28.—[illegible]

THE CHURCH CONVENTION.

NINETEENTH DAYS' SESSION.

THE REVISION OF THE HYMNAL—MISSIONARY JURISDICTIONS IN TEXAS AND CALIFORNIA.

The morning session of the nineteenth day of the Episcopal Convention was chiefly occupied with the introduction of committee reports, which will come up for consideration at a future time. Among the few matters which reached a vote was the report of the Committee on the Revision of the Hymnal. To it there was apparently more opposition than the committee had expected, and a discussion was elicited which demonstrated beyond all doubt, how very difficult it is to so combine good poetry, sound theology, and sacred music as to offend nobody. The only other important business of the morning was the establishment of missionary jurisdictions in Texas and California, and the appointment of Bishops over them.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, after the celebration of the usual preliminary religious services, the President took the chair, and the minutes of the sessions of the eighteenth day were read and approved. The first business of the morning was the presentation by Rev. Dr. W. G. Farrington, of New-Jersey, of the report of the Committee of the General Theological Seminary. The report had been previously read, and was at that time recommitted for correction. The report speaks very favorably of the general condition of the seminary, declares the salaries paid to the Professors to be insufficient, and nominates a Board of Trustees. The report was placed on the calendar for future consideration.

On motion of Rev. Henry S. Getz, of Pittsburg, it was resolved that a committee be appointed to arrange a time for the final adjournment of this house.

Rev. Dr. John S. Kidney, of Minnesota, asked for a suspension of the rule forbidding the introduction of new business after the sixteenth day in order that he might move the following resolution:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That a joint committee, to consist of three Bishops, three Presbyters, and three laymen, be appointed to report to the next General Convention a canon, or a constitutional amendment, or whatever legislation may be necessary, to authorize the formation of synods of dioceses, or some kind of ecclesiastical union of dioceses, within the same State or Commonwealth.

The rules were suspended and the resolution was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Hill Burgwin, of Pittsburg, moved that a committee of conference be appointed to consult with a similar committee from the House of Bishops with reference to the non-concurrence by the latter body in a message from the House of Deputies recommending a set of rules for the organization of the house. The committee which previously had the matter in charge was appointed as such joint committee on the part of the House of Deputies.

Mr. Hugh W. Sheffry, of Virginia, on behalf of the Committee on Canons, reported, recommending the enactment of the canon proposed by the House of Bishops appointing the course to be adopted when any Bishop openly renounces the doctrine, discipline, or worship of the Church, or is formally admitted into any religious body not in communion with the same, and providing that when any Bishop so abandoning the communion of the Church is the Presiding Bishop, the Bishop next in seniority shall act as Presiding Bishop.

The Committee on Canons also reported a resolution recommending the concurrence by the House of Deputies in the message from the House of Bishops with reference to the abandonment of the communion of the Church by a Presbyter or Deacon.

THE COMMITTEE ON CANONS.

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the canon reported by the Joint Committee appointed by the last General Convention to consider the expediency of revising the primitive order of deaconesses, reported:

That they are unable to recommend the passage of said canon as it has come to them, for the reason that it is not sufficiently explicit as to what is to be understood by the word deaconess. Throughout the proposed canon, the word "sister" is used as synonymous with "deaconess," although as it appears to the committee there is a marked difference between the order of deaconesses as described by early Christian writers, and the association of Christian women now existing under the name of sisterhoods. While we fully appreciate the value and usefulness of the services rendered by the sisterhoods, we are not prepared to make them identical with an order of ministers, which undoubtedly existed in the primitive Church, but regarding whose official position therein we have so little certain knowledge. The committee therefore do not deem it expedient to legislate at present upon the subject, and they prefer to leave the subject of sisterhoods to such action as each diocese may deem wise and proper for itself. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from further consideration of the proposed canon of deaconesses or sisters.

All three of the foregoing reports were placed upon the calendar.

Rev. Dr. Noah Hunt Schenck, of Long Island, reported on behalf of the committee appointed to consider appropriate means of relieving the necessities of the Presiding Bishop, that it advised the appropriation of $500 by the Committee on Expenses for that purpose. The report of the committee was placed on the calendar.

At the suggestion of Rev. Dr. E. M. Van Dusen, of Central New-York, the following letter was read:

OCT. 9, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR: The next Church Congress is to be held at Stoke-upon-Trent, the Lord Bishop of Lichfield having consented to act as President. A telegraphic message will be sent to the Bishop, in the name of the Church Congress, requesting him to invite as many of his Episcopal brethren as possible of the General Convention to encourage us by their presence at Stoke, in October, 1875; as many of them did at the Wolverhampton Church Congress some years ago.

As you are now going to America, and may see the President of the Convention, or the Secretary, might I ask you kindly to help forward our desire, and express, on my own behalf, the extreme gratification which I am sure the Churchmen of England will feel at such loving co-operation. Believe me to remain yours, very faithfully,

WILLIAM EMERY,
Archdeacon and Canon of Ely, Permanent Secretary of Church Congress.

Rev. W. O. LAMSON.

Accompanying the letter was a volume descriptive of the Bath Congress, and intended as a gift to the House of Deputies.

On motion of Rev. Dr. E. M. Van Dusen, of Central New-York it was

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of the House communicate to the Canon of Ely the grateful acknowledgments of the House, and the reciprocation of the fraternal feeling expressed by him in his communication.

The Committee on Canons reported, through Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Virginia, a resolution recommending concurrence by the House of Deputies in the message from the House of Bishops with reference to parochial instruction, with the amendment that the canon upon the subject read as follows:

Ministers shall also be diligent in teaching the people committed to their charge according to the doctrine of Christ; observing and inculcating Christian holiness of life; rebuking gaming, intemperance, licentious theatrical amusements, and all amusements involving cruelty to the brute creation; reproving all ungodliness, covetousness, and worldliness; exhorting to the maintenance of family worship and the due observance of the Lord's Day; and calling upon parents and sponsors to train their children and God's children, both by precept and example, faithfully to observe their baptismal vows.

The Committee on Amendments to the Constitution reported that in their opinion it was inexpedient to establish a provincial system for the Church. This report, together with all other pending constitutional amendments, was made the order of the day to succeed all existing orders, and when reached to be continued until disposed of.

Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, of Massachusetts, called for the order of the day, which was the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Revision of the Hymnal, and to bring the whole subject before the house he called from the calendar message No. 32, from the House of Bishops. The message provides that the Rector shall have charge of the musical services in his parish.

The consideration of this subject was interrupted at this point by the reading of a message from the House of Bishops embodying the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House does hereby constitute the counties of Cass, Titus, Upsham, Wood Rains, Van Zandt, Henderson, Navarro, Hill, Bosque, Hamilton, Brown, Coleman, and Runnels, together with all the counties lying north and north-westerly thereof, in the State of Texas, and also all territory north of the county of Tom Green, in said State, a missionary district, to be known as the Missionary District of Northern Texas. Also, the counties of Calhoun, Jackson, Lavaca, Gonzales, Caldwell, Hayes, Blanco, Llano, San Saba, McCulloch, Concho, Tom Green, Pecos, and El Paso, together with all the counties and territory in said State south and south-westerly thereof, into a missionary district, to be known as the Missionary District of Western Texas.

And the House of Bishops further inform the House of Deputies that it has nominated as Missionary Bishop of Northern Texas Rev. Alexander Charles Garrett, D. D., of the Diocese of Nebraska, Dean of Trinity Cathedral, Nebraska; and as Missionary Bishop of Western Texas Rev. Robert Woodward Barnwell Elliott, of the Diocese of Georgia, Rector of St. Philip's Church, Atlanta, in said diocese.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE HYMNAL.

At the conclusion of the reading of the above message, Rev. Dr. Hall presented the report of the Committee on the Hymnal, which has already been given in THE TIMES. He concluded by moving the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this house that the revised hymnal now set forth is not regarded as a finality, but that it is authorized for the time being as a tentative process and contribution toward a more perfect and acceptable hymnal of the future.

Resolved, That this house concur in message No. 32, from the House of Bishops.

Rev. Dr. Huntington then moved the following amendment to the resolution reported by the Committee on the Hymnal:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That in place of the [illegible] and [illegible] printed on the [illegible] of the [illegible] edition of the Hymnal, the [illegible] duly certified by the proper [illegible] and the [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, this revised Hymnal is set forth and allowed to be used in all congregations of the said Church, and to be bound up with the Book of Common-Prayer. This Hymnal, as now revised, is free to be printed and published by all responsible publishers, who shall obtain a license to that effect from the Trustee of the fund for the relief of widows and orphans of deceased clergymen, and of aged, infirm, and disabled clergymen, and who shall assure to such Trustee, a payment to be applied to the use of said fund, equivalent to ten per cent. upon the retail selling price, and that the copyright of the Hymnal shall vest in said Trustee.

No hymns other than those contained in this Hymnal may lawfully be used in the public worship of this Church, save that it shall be lawful to use the Book of Psalms in metre, with hymns set forth in 1871, until order to the contrary shall have been taken by the General Convention.

But note that anthems and the words of Holy Scripture or the Book of Common-Prayer may at any time be used instead of hymns.

Resolved, That to the sentence on the fourth page of the revised Hymnal be appended the words "From the joint resolution of the General Convention of 1832."

Prof. Henry Coppeé, of Central Pennsylvania, said that although he favored the report of the committee, he thought a committee ought always to be in existence who might have this matter under consideration.

Message No. 53 from the House of Bishops was then read, constituting the counties of Sonoma, Napa, Solano, Sacramento, Amador, and El Dorado and all counties lying north of them in the State of California, the Missionary District of Northern California, and nominating as its Bishop Rev. John H. D. Wingfield, D. D., Rector of St. Paul's Church, Petersburg, Va.

OPINIONS OF DR. DE KOVEN.

Rev. Dr. De Koven, of Wisconsin, was in favor of passing the resolution of the House of Bishops, and opposed to the amendment of the clerical deputy from Massachusetts. Everybody knew that nothing could be made legal by the General Convention, except it be passed by canon. The passage of a joint resolution did not make it a law, and whatever force it possessed, it was not equal to the force of law, and could not be regarded as a finality. It was a tentative thing, a contribution toward a Hymnal, yet he believed it was impossible to persuade the majority of the house that at the present time it was desirable to accept it as a finality. He asked how could they get hymns? Was it from the decisions of committees which had nothing to do but to register the thought and mind of the Church? This was easily seen, for they would observe how difficult it was to select a good hymn. To do so a man should have a knowledge of the poetry that would make a good hymn, to a certain extent a knowledge of music, because the hymns are to be sung in divine worship, and it was necessary that he should be sound in theology. When they considered the character of the committee, and how unlikely it was that a majority of them should possess these qualifications, the difficulty would be easily understood. Their action was always a compromise, and some hymns were inserted and others left out. Whatever else they may say of the benefit of a compromise, it was paralyzing. They had the effect of keeping people from doing anything, and, of all other things, a hymn needed to be free, and to express the emotions and affections of the people. Hymns of a compromise character could never be a finality in a free Church. Of the hymnal only thirty-nine hymns were written by American writers; of these thirty-nine there were only ten Churchmen; of these ten Churchmen only three were living, and two of these were translators. In other words, there was only one man living, Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, of St. Luke's Hospital, who was an author of hymns. Of the 520 hymns in the Hymnal, they would find 202 which were written by living authors, and of these seventy-four were written by living English writers. The reason was that the Church of England, bound as it was by the State, nevertheless permitted free singing and free hymn writing. In England, authors of hymns had a prospect of hearing their productions wafted up to Heaven in church, but here the reward of the author was the brief immortality of mention in one of their religious papers.

Rev. Mr. Huntington, of Massachusetts, said that they sung hymns in the church only by permission, and the joint resolution was to say what hymns they were permitted to sing. The rubric was admitted to have the force of law and in the Holy Communion service it ordered the singing of a hymn from the selection. All he asked for the resolution was that it should have the same force of that injunction in regard to light and unseemly music. The Church required the singing of the hymns, and she sets forth such hymns as were to be sung, and no other.

Rev. Dr. Rudder, of Pennsylvania, said there was every reason why the resolution should not be accepted as final. There were three ways in which the Hymnal may be endeavored to be reached. One was that adopted by the English Church, the other was strictly tentative, and the third was that of dumb acquiescence and acceptance.

The discussion was temporarily suspended, and the order of the day, the election of a Bishop of Japan, was set down for 4 o'clock.

On resuming, Rev. Mr. Benedict, of Georgia, spoke in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Cambridge Livingston, of New-York, said the alterations that were suggested in the Hymnal had not been made in all cases. It seemed to him that the amendment should be put in such a form that it should be referred back to the same committee. If a new committee were appointed they would have a new Hymnal. He therefore moved that the matter be referred back to the same committee to make such alterations as they have designed to make. He called attention to some alterations in Hymns Nos. 176, 205, and others, which were necessary to be made, and which had not been noticed by the committee. In reference to the legal proposition represented by the deputy from Wisconsin, which they decided some years ago, that a resolution adopted by the joint House of Bishops and House of Deputies was not law, he thought he would be sustained by the house when he said that a resolution passed by both houses was a law, and that Presbyters were obliged to obey it. The same question was discussed in the two Houses of Congress at Washington, and as he understood it he thought that a committee was appointed to consider it, and that they decided that a resolution of both Houses was the law of Congress assembled.

Dr. Andrews, of Virginia, said that with regard to the question of finality it was not competent to the house to make a finality on any such subject. Referring to the various criticisms that had been made, he said they had been made chiefly by theological students and boys and women, and were therefore entitled to no consideration. He believed the Hymnal presented by the committee was the best book they had, and therefore he thought they should authorize it, and prohibit by canon the use of all books not authorized by the house.

Dr. Vinton, of Massachusetts, said that, touching the question as to whether a joint resolution of both houses was to be regarded as law, the Book of Common-Prayer and all the special articles relating to Priests and Deacons are set forth and are binding by resolution. It appeared to him that the sooner this matter of the Hymnal should be settled the better, as it was now before them nine years. He believed there was no better Hymnal in the language than the one now offered to them, and, while he was satisfied it would be impossible to please everybody in the matter, he thought it better it should be revised.

Rev. Dr. Alfred A. Watson, of North Carolina, said he was in the main satisfied with the work of the Committee on the Hymnal, and he would be glad if they could come to some conclusion on the subject. He thought it necessary, however, that the work should be revised in some respects.

Mr. Edwin E. Johnson, of Connecticut, felt that the house was not in a condition to accept the Hymnal as a finality. He objected to some portions of the hymns, as, for instance, the line in one of them, "Thou wilt at last my soul from death awaken," which was proposed to be sung by Christian men who professed to believed in the immortality of the soul. He thought that for the present it would be far better to accept the Hymnal reported to the last convention, defective though it was.

Rev. Dr. Mead, of Connecticut, said he had come to the conclusion that it was far better to bear the ills they had than fly to others that they knew not of. He thought that a committee should be appointed ad interim to take into consideration the subject of the Hymnal, and to report to the convention. He proposed as a substitute for the resolution that, the House of Bishops concurring, the Hymnal be continued without alteration until the next General Convention; and that, the House of Bishops concurring, a joint committee, consisting of three Bishops, three presbyters and laymen, be appointed to consider the subject of the Hymnal, and to report to the next General Convention.

Rev. Dr. Hall pointed out that the amendment of the gentleman from Massachusetts would bind up the Hymnal with the Book of Common Prayer, which would prevent the publisher selling the royalty on the hymn-book.

Dr. Mead's amendment was put and lost by 90 yeas to 102 nays.

Several amendments to Dr. Huntington's proposition were then suggested, and he consented to accept the following: "To omit the words bound up with the Book of Common Prayer"; to the words "the copyright of the Hymnal shall vest in the said Trustees," to add "subject to the further will of the General Convention"; and before the words "set forth in 1871" to insert "in 1832 as wellas."

The amendment was put in the form and lost.

The house then took a recess.

AFTER RECESS.

The afternoon session was resumed shortly after 2 o'clock. The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred message No. 31 of the House of Bishops relating to the Santa Indian reservation, reported in favor of concurring with the House of Bishops. The report was approved.

The committee requested to be discharged from the consideration of the question of changing the title of the House of Deputies. They recommended the appointment of a committee of five to consider and report at the next session of the convention upon the subject of testimonials of Bishops elect, &c.

A message was then read from the House of Bishops, to the effect that the House of Bishops concurred in the proposal of message No. 45 of the House of Deputies, recommending the appointment of a joint committee to consider the adjournment of the convention, and to expedite the business. The Bishops of Maryland, Nevada, and North Carolina were named to represent the House of Bishops on this committee.

It was resolved that future editions of the Hymnal should be printed so as to conform to the revised edition presented by the Joint Committee on Hymnals, and that no other edition be authorised except such as are bound up with the Book of Common Prayer. It was also resolved that the sense of the House of Deputies was that the revised Hymnal as now set forth was not regarded as a finality, but authorized for the time being until future action might be taken in the matter.

In reply to members who asked for information, the Chairman stated that the question before the House was whether the resolutions offered by Dr. Hall should be adopted as a whole. [illegible] committee be discharged was then carried. The second, third, and fourth resolutions were also approved.

In reference to the next place of holding the convention, San Francisco, St. Louis, Louisville, Philadelphia, Minneapolis, and other cities were named, but it was finally resolved to hold the next convention in Boston.

The order of the day was for a secret session at 4 o'clock to take into consideration the appointment of bishops for the Western District of Texas, Nebraska, California, and Shanghai.

The candidate for Nebraska was Rev. Alexander Garrett; for Western Texas, Rev. William Barnard Elliott, of Georgia; for California, Rev. John H. Wingfield, and for Shanghai, Rev. Dr. Orrick.

The secret session adjourned at 5 o'clock without taking any action.

THE GLENDENNING TRIAL.

OPENING OF THE DEFENSE—TRYING TO SHOW THAT MISS POMEROY WAS UNTRUTHFUL AND OBTRUSIVE.

The defense in the Glendenning trial opened yesterday. The session of the Presbytery was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Fisher.

Dr. Imbrie, of the prosecution, said that there had been on the previous day a very decided manifestation of applause on the part of the audience. He hoped there would be no demonstration, particularly of disapproval, while the defense were submitting their case. If there was, he trusted that the Moderator would order the room cleared of all save the members of the Presbytery and the press.

The defense made no formal opening, but began by calling their witnesses.

Miss Jennie Dogget testified that she met Miss Pomeroy one day in the latter part of the Summer of 1873, and told her of the reports afloat that she and Mr. Glendenning were engaged to be married. She said she was sorry such a report was afloat, but that if witness would believe her she could say that she was no more engaged to Mr. Glendenning than the witness was. Witness never saw an engagement ring on Miss Pomeroy's finger.

Anna M. Brown, the next witness sworn, testified: In December last Miss Pomeroy and myself were preparing the Prospect Avenue Church for a concert about to be given. Miss Pomeroy took a ring from her finger. I asked jokingly whether that was her engagement ring? She said, "No;" that she never had had such a thing, for she had never been engaged. I have seen Miss Pomeroy wearing a watch. She said she had got it from Michigan, and intimated that it had come from her brother. I think Miss Pomeroy forced herself on Glendenning.

Mrs. Mary Cairns was next sworn. She testified: I am a member of Mr. Glendenning's church. I asked Miss Pomeroy to join a society of ladies of the church. She consented and her name was put upon the books. When we called to collect the dues she said she had not joined. On another occasion, when the concert in the church was being prepared, we gave Miss Pomeroy a number of tickets to sell. Afterward I asked her how about the sale of the tickets. She replied that she had sold them all. After the concert she returned all the tickets and said she had sold none. These are the only two instances of her want of truthfulness I can recollect. Miss Pomeroy was very obliging in church matters, but not diffident. To show what we thought of her, we selected her afterward to collect money from the gentlemen honorary members of the Ladies' Society. We thought her the best person for that purpose. Miss Clinton told me on one occasion that Mr. Glendenning had walked home with her, and that Miss Pomeroy stationed herself at the window outside of the house, and listened during all the time Mr. Glendenning was there. When Glendenning left he found Miss Pomeroy outside, and took her home.

"What," asked Mr. Dod, "is your estimate of Mr. Glendenning's character?"

"I regarded it," replied the witness, "as of the very highest order."

Dr. Imbrie asked, on cross-examination: "Having, as you have testified, found Miss Pomeroy untruthful on two occasions, how did you trust her upon the third occasion?" To which witness replied: "What she collected she would probably pay over." "But," rejoined Dr. Imbrie, "could she not deny the collection of the moneys?"

Q.—Was she a member in good standing of the church? A.—[After considerable hesitation]—I was not very intimate with Miss Pomeroy, Sir. She always seemed to force herself upon him. Talking, at Mrs. Robert Miller's house, of Mary's attentions to Mr. Glendenning, I once said that if she would go home, like other ladies, and stop forcing herself upon Mr. Glendenning's notice, the excitement would be allayed.

Q.—Did you know Mr. Glendenning intimately? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Has he ever intimated to you that her attentions were unpleasant to him? A.—No, Sir.

Horace Dean, a dentist, and member of the Prospect Avenue Church, testified: I am Superintendent of the Sunday-school in which Miss Pomeroy taught a class. Mr. Glendenning also had a class in the school. There was nothing different in Glendenning's conduct toward Miss Pomeroy from his manner toward other ladies in the church, except so far as her conduct necessitated. She used to make it a habit to remain after services on one pretext or another and waylay Mr. Glendenning and I as we went out. He was always very jocose in his manner, but not improperly free. I should not be afraid to leave him alone in company with my wife. [Sensation.]

Q.—Are you positive that there was no engagement between Miss Pomeroy and Glendenning? A.—I am. I know there was none.

Q.—How? A.—I would rather not state.

Q.—Did Glendenning notice Miss Pomeroy's attentions? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he do nothing to prevent them? A.—Yes, he took measures a year or more ago to prevent them.

Q.—What were those measures? A.—I can't tell just now. You will please excuse me.

Q.—Did Mr. Glendenning show an intimate acquaintance with life? A.—He was not a shrewd judge of human nature except of the highest type. He had been brought up as a student, and always lived at home with his mother, and didn't know much about outside life.

This explanation created considerable merriment among the auditors.

At the close of Mr. Dean's testimony Mr. Dod announced that none of his other witnesses were present and the Presbytery adjourned.

WARNING TO "IRRESPONSIBLE" DRUNKARDS.

Frank Conlin, watchman at the Waverley stables, on Thirty-fifth street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue, was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with assault with intent to kill. On the night of the 29th of September, Conlin went away from work, and a workman named Thomas Collier was deputed by the proprietor to take charge of the stables. Conlin returned next morning about 4 o'clock, considerably under the influence of liquor, and was admitted by Collier, who advised him to go to sleep. Collier himself went to sleep on a sofa shortly afterward, and was awakened by a severe blow on the head, inflicted by Conlin, who was armed with a bale-stick about four feet long. Conlin threatened to kill the complainant, and beat him until he became unconscious, inflicting three dangerous scalp-wounds and a number of contusions on the back and shoulders, from the effects of which he was confined to Bellevue Hospital for two weeks. It was also shown that Conlin had attempted to assault another workman named Fay with the bale stick after he had rendered Collier insensible. The prisoner in his own defense swore that Collier had pulled him out of bed, but feigned entire ignorance of the deadly assault with which he was charged, stating that he had been rendered irresponsible by liquor. Mr. Wm. F. Kintzing, who was assigned by the court to defend Conlin, contended that the prisoner having received an injury during the war was rendered crazy whenever he indulged in liquor, and could not, therefore, be held responsible for his actions. District Attorney Rollins prosecuted and the jury promptly found the prisoner guilty of assault with intent to kill. The Recorder sentenced Conlin to the State Prison at hard labor for ten years to teach other drunkards that a plea of irresponsibility would avail them nothing.

THE ROLLWAGEN WILL CASE.

The appeal taken from the Surrogate's decision in the Rollwagen will case was argued yesterday, before the Supreme Court, General Term. The case has been already very fully published, while before the Surrogate, but the general facts may be briefly re-stated. Frederick Rollwagen, a butcher, had, by means of his business and successful investments in real estate, accumulated a fortune amounting to about $800,000. He had been several times married, the last about two years before his death, to his housekeeper, Magdalina Herman. At his death, he willed a very large portion of his estate to his widow, and his sons by a former marriage being dissatisfied with this, contested the will, on the ground that at the time of making it, the deceased was mentally incapacitated to do so, and was unduly influenced by his wife. The Surrogate rejected the proposed will, holding the objection as to the deceased's incompetency to have been well taken. From this decision the present appeal was taken. The argument of Mr. William Henry Arnoux, on behalf of the appellant, was not concluded at the adjournment of the court yesterday. Mr. Arnoux will be followed by Mr. Henry L. Clinton, on behalf of the contestants.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The members of the Produce Exchange held a meeting yesterday for the purpose of taking action in regard to the proposed amendments to the Constitution. Vice President B. W. Floyd occupied the chair. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the New-York Produce Exchange indorse the proposed constitutional amendments and recommend them to the suffrages of the people of this City and State.

Resolved, That the Chair be requested to appoint a committee of five members of the Exchange to co-operate with the other commercial bodies with reference to this subject.

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee: [illegible]

THE DEATH OF COCHISE.

A TALK WITH THE APACHE CHIEF ON HIS DEATH-BED.

REPORT FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—GOOD EFFECT OF THE AGREEMENT WITH COCHISE—THE DYING CHIEF IN CAMP—HIS LAST MOUNT—REASONS FOR REMOVING THE INDIANS TO THE RESERVATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1874.

The following report of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for New-Mexico, containing an account of an interview with the famous Apache Chief, Cochise, just before his death, will be printed in the volume of the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
SANTA FE, New-Mexico, June 30, 1874.

Hon. E. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my visit to the Chiricauhua Reservation, and of my interviews with Agent Jeffords and Cochise, under instructions from your office.

After making my last report from Fort McRae, in which I described the proposed Hot Springs Reservation and gave the reasons why I believed the Interosca Apaches should be removed there, I traveled down the Valley of the Rio Grande as far as old Fort Howe, and thence westward by Fort Cummings to Fort Bayard. At this point I saw several persons who recently talked with the man Bullard, who proposed to kill "Chiseta" and "Ponce" White, acting as guide for Gen. O. O. Howard. From these persons I learned that Bullard had entirely changed his mind regarding the effect of the peace mission of Gen. Howard, and now said that the peace effected with Cochise had, contrary to his expectation, been productive of the most beneficial results; that the Tucson road could now be traveled in safety, and that the stock of the country was safe from molestation. I may as well remark at this point that some feeling existed at all points visited; and while at first all the settlers were opposed to any negotiations with Cochise, all preferring that he and his band should be hunted and exterminated by the troops, they are now thoroughly convinced that peace is less expensive, and far more safe. Should Gen. Howard to-day visit the neighborhood, after the peace negotiations with Cochise, he would find a warm welcome, and receive the thanks of the people for having protected their lives and property by his individual exertions, where other officers had failed with many army men at their command.

The officers at Camp Bowie, and citizens generally, concur in the opinion that the presence of Cochise and his Indians upon the Chiricauhua Reservation is a protection to the Tucson road, as they aid the troops in keeping the Apaches further north from depredating along that road; and were there no other reasons for their removal, I believe they should be left there. But on this point I shall have more to say a little further on.

After staying two days at Fort Bayard for repairs upon my wagons, I left for Camp Bowie, attended by military escort of seven men, kindly tendered by Gen. T. C. Devon, commanding the troops in Southern New Mexico. This is hardly a proper place to enlarge upon the discomforts of the journey; suffice it to say, that I do not recommend it as a pleasure trip. Upon my arrival at Camp Bowie, I received the hospitable attentions of the gentlemanly commanding officer, Major S. S. Sumner, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, and from him received many suggestions that were of great service in my future efforts. I learned that Cochise was lying very ill in the Dragon Mountains, about forty miles distant, and that it was feared he might die. To hear fear expressed that the greatest and most warlike Apache might die, sounded strange enough, but when I ascertained that the great chief retained in peace the wonderful power and influence he had exercised in war, and that he regarded his promises made to Gen. Howard sacred and not to be violated upon any pretext whatever, I knew that it would be a calamity for the frontier to lose him from the ranks of living men.

On the morning after my arrival at Camp Bowie I started for the Indian Agency, some twelve or fifteen miles distant, over one of the worst mountain trails I have seen, accompanied by Capt. Haskell, of the Twenty-third United States Infantry. I more than appreciated the attention of Capt. Haskell, because infantry soldiers do not often care to volunteer a twenty-five or thirty mile ride on horseback in a day when the thermometer indicates nearly 100 degrees, and the road lies over a rugged mountain trail. Upon reaching the agency I found Agent Jeffords, and saw a few of the Indians, and made an appointment to meet the agent at Camp Bowie that night, that we might start early the following morning for Camp Cochise. At this point I desire to submit a few remarks upon a subject which may be a little outside of the instructions with which I was favored, but which I think it necessary for the good of the service I should notice. I found the agent living, and the supplies stored, in buildings without doors, windows, or floors, and those were erected by the agent and his employes at little if any expense to the Government. My opinion is that these Indians should be removed at the earliest practicable moment to the Hot Springs Reservation. But if you decide otherwise more permanent and comfortable buildings ought to be erected at once. The Government supplies are exposed to danger from the weather and from thieves, and the agent, a commissioned officer of the Government, is compelled to live in a way which seems a disgrace to the Government he serves. Before proceeding to describe my interview with Cochise and his people, I will give two reasons which seem to me to require their removal.

First—The reservation is bounded on the south by the Mexican State of Sonora, and while the Indians refrain from depredating upon our side of the border, they consider themselves privileged to make incursions into the Mexican territory. The Indians say: "Why do you interfere with us for what we do to the Mexicans? If we steal anything from you and take it there they will buy it, and encourage us to continue to bring them stolen property." During the lifetime of Cochise he was able to do much to control his band and prevent these forays, but now he is dead it is feared they will be continued and exaggerated.

Second—The reservation has so little arable land that it would be impossible for the Indians to ever become self-sustaining there, even if they were inclined. I understand it to be the wish of the department to teach the Indians agriculture and other useful arts, so that they may become producers as well as consumers, and for this reason they ought to be removed to a country where they could be encouraged to make the effort.

The morning following my visit to the agency, I started in company with Agent Jeffords, to visit the camp of Cochise. We followed the Tucson road to Sulphur Springs, about twenty-five miles west of Camp Bowie. At this point we met Tozay, the oldest son of Cochise, and since his death the chief of the tribe, and several other Indians, and taking the agent's horse I rode on with them in advance of my party, and arrived at the camp nearly an hour before the agent and my men. The camp was located on the top of a high butte, or foot hill, and commanded a view of the surrounding valley as far as the Chiricauhua Mountains on the east, and as far as the eye can reach to the north and south, while immediately in the rear are the great Dragoon Mountains. The place was well chosen for defense, and was probably selected for that purpose.

I found Cochise lying down, with his face toward the east, and commanding, from where he lay, an extended view of the approaches to his camp. The instinct of the warrior to guard against surprise evidently still lingered with this dying man. The old chief was suffering intensely, and I at first thought he would not outlive the night. But I found a ready welcome as soon as his son explained who I was, for I had been expected, and when I gave him a photograph of General Howard and myself, taken together, my introduction to his favor was complete. The picture was frequently examined by the old chief during my stay, and always followed by the warmest expression of feeling of affection for the General.

Soon after the arrival of Agent Jeffords and the interpreter, I commenced a conversation. I found that Cochise had the greatest affection for Jeffords, and was delighted to see him. I told Cochise that I regretted seeing him so ill, and that I would not worry him then, but would go away and come again when he was better. But he insisted upon hearing me then, and said he would soon die, and that I had better also talk with the sub-chiefs. They were accordingly summoned. After talking for an hour I found Cochise so exhausted that I decided to leave him for the time. During that night he was unconscious for several hours. I returned to Camp Bowie, and, after remaining for three days, again went to the Dragoon Mountains, and found Cochise still alive, but apparently failing rapidly. A much longer talk than before ensued, and while he expressed a preference for their location, I became convinced that, should he live, Agent Jeffords would have but little difficulty in securing the removal of the Indians.

During the second visit I found Cochise mounted on his horse in front of his "Wickiup," having been lifted there by his friends, showing his determination and strength of will. I asked him why he did so, and he replied that he wished to be mounted once more before he died. The agent and myself both feared he might die while on his horse, and probably he would have preferred such a death.

Upon the Chiricauhua Reservation is another band of Apaches, called alternately Southern "Chiricauhuas" and "Pinery" Indians. In this band are many of the Mogalou and other Apaches, many of whom have lived at Canada Alamoso. These Indians can be removed at any time, and many of them would move themselves if permitted to go. Agent Jeffords said he could give me 250 who would return with me at once.

I am convinced that should you decide to remove these Indians, Agent Jeffords could do so. Time may be required, but I would suggest that he first take, or send in charge of some good man, all who are willing or wish to go, and with a little patience and perseverance he could soon have all upon the Hot Springs Reservation. I have seen no man who has so complete control over his Indians as Agent Jeffords, and I am sure that if they were removed he would be the best man to make agent at the Hot Springs. He does not answer all the requirements of an agent. None that I have seen did fill the bill in every particular. Jeffords can and does maintain discipline, and he has the influence to bring Indians to his reservation and keep them there, and if they go away he generally knows where they have gone. If the Apaches can be taught to work, Jeffords is the man who can teach them. Other things may be taught them later, when they have become accustomed to the life upon the reservation.

Expecting daily the death of Cochise, and being desirous to learn what might be the result, I lingered near his camp until June 3, when I left on my return. Having started late in the day the night was passed at Sulphur Springs. On the morning of the 4th a war party was seen approaching, and on their arrival it was found to consist of twenty-seven warriors under the command of Tozay. When asked their purpose we were informed that it had been ascertained that Cochise's illness was due to the fact that an Indian of the Chiricauhua band had bewitched him, and they were going for the witch to compel him to cure their chief. The party were thoroughly armed, having among them eight breech-loading guns, and all were well mounted. I asked what would be the fate of the supposed witch if he failed to cure Cochise, and was told they would hang him in a tree and burn him to death. There seemed no way of stopping them at the time, and they went on to the other camp and secured their man, and returned with him firmly tied upon his horse. The agent believed he could save his life at the proper time, and I have no doubt did so.

Four days after my departure, namely, June 8, Cochise died, and his son, Tozay, became chief. The feeling of Tozay is as friendly toward the whites as was his father's, but I fear he has not so much influence over the tribe.

Of my return trip little need be said. It was long, tedious, and fatiguing, and owing to the high water in the Rio Grande, which compelled me to travel over a country without roads for a considerable distance, and all the way over those not much traveled, progress was slow and difficult.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
L. EDWIN DUDLEY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

MAJOR HODGE'S DEFALCATIONS.

SUIT TO RECOVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS FROM POLHAMUS & JACKSON.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge Shipman, the civil suit of the United States to recover $500,000 against Messrs. Polhamus & Jackson, brokers, late of Wall street, was begun. This case arose out of the defalcation of Major G. L. Hodge, a Paymaster of the United States Army, who, it will be remembered, was convicted by court-martial, in 1871, of misapplying the funds of the Government, and sentenced to the Penitentiary, and afterward pardoned by the President. It was discovered from the evidence given before the court-martial that Hodge had lost the money intrusted to his care by speculating in stocks and gold in Wall street, and that the gentlemen referred to had acted as his brokers. Shortly after Hodge was convicted Messrs. Polhamus & Jackson were indicted in the United States courts for conspiring to defraud the Government. This case never came to trial, however, as, by direction of the authorities at Washington, a *nolle prosequi* was entered by the District Attorney. Suit was then brought to recover the amount so lost from the brokers, by civil process, and the trial of the cause was begun in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Shipman, yesterday. The Government was represented by Assistant United States District Attorneys Tremain and Sherman, and the defendants by Mr. Roger A. Pryor. Mr. Hodge was first put upon the stand by the prosecution. He testified that he had had large transactions with Polhamus and Jackson in the purchase of stocks and gold, and said that it was in 1867 that he first began to use funds belonging to the Government. He said that he had never told them that the funds he used did not belong to him, and that he had never intimated that they belonged to the Government. During the cross-examination by Mr. Pryor he said that his father, who died in 1868, was reputed to be wealthy, and that it was generally supposed that he was in much better circumstances than he really was. His father had experienced considerable losses during the last four years of his life, and this fact was not generally known. He further said that it was his habit to write letters connected with his private business in his office in the pay department, and all his letters and telegrams were sent to that address. Major Kent, Chief of the Finance Division of the Paymaster General's Office, was next called. He testified to the extent of the money transactions between Major Hodge and the defendants, as shown by the accounts current and other documents given him by Major Hodge, at the time when the defalcation was discovered. Mr. Jackson then appeared to testify in behalf of his firm. After explaining how he had become acquainted with Major Hodge, he gave an outline of his business relations with him. He said he had always believed him to be a man of means, and that he had known him in Washington, where Hodge had pointed out to him property which he said he owned. Hodge had also told him that he was largely interested in contracts, which were being carried out in Washington, such as street paving and other improvements, and that he expected to make money out of them. The business of his firm, Mr. Jackson said, was very large, and in one year, in which he had made up the account, it had amounted to $250,000,000, one-half receipts and one-half payments. In nine years their business had involved the sum of $1,100,000,000, one-half received and one-half paid. He had often drawn on his bank for $3,000,000 in one day. The money received by the firm from Major Hodge was remitted by him in drafts on banking-houses, in cash, and by drafts on the United States Assistant Treasurer. Whenever Major Hodge made a remittance by draft on the Assistant Treasurer, he accompanied it with a letter explaining why it was done, and the firm never had any suspicion that the money so sent was the proceeds of Government funds. His firm had deposited at various times in the course of their transactions with Major Hodge about $145,000 to his credit with the Assistant United States Treasurer, in this City. After the witness had explained the transactions of his firm in the purchase and sale of sundry securities for and on account of Major Hodge, and the transfer of the amount of their indebtedness to him to the Government after the discovery of the defalcation, the court was adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day, when it is expected the case will be concluded.

THE RIGHT OF AN INSURANCE COMPANY TO LOAN MONEY ON STOCKS.

The Great Western Insurance Company loaned to John R. Gardner, one of its Directors and a member of its Finance Company, the sum of $50,000, taking as security 780 shares of stock. Subsequently, upon declaring a dividend, the company sold 250 shares of the stock, and after reimbursing themselves the amount of the loan out of the proceeds, had a surplus of $90. Mr. Gardner having since died, a suit was brought by his executors to recover from the company all the stock pledged with them, or its value in money. It is claimed on behalf of the plaintiffs that the loan was in violation of the constitution and by-laws of the company; that the acceptance of the shares as security was void, and, therefore, the whole number of shares, or their value, should be returned to the estate of the deceased, and the company come in for a proportionate share of the proceeds of the estate in payment of the loan of $50,000. On the part of the company it was offered to restore to the estate the 529 shares remaining unsold and the $90 surplus [illegible] the executors would recognize the right of the company in selling those shares which had been disposed of in settlement of their claim. The case came on for trial yesterday, before Judge Joseph F. Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, and was partially argued on the issues of law involved.

GEORGIA BABIES.

AN INTERESTING EXHIBITION IN ATLANTA —DISCRIPTION OF THE ENTRIES.

From the Atlanta News, Oct. 17.

One of the most interesting, at the same time, delicate duties devolved upon a committee appointed by Mayor Spencer, at the Fair Grounds yesterday, to decide upon the babies contesting for the special premiums. The premiums were first, a sewing-machine, and second, a baby carriage. The Mayor appointed first, Judge D. F. Hammond as Chairman, who reluctantly consented, but after taking a view of the babies as they lay gnawing their little fists and held by their mamas, Old "Ten and Costs" wilted and backed out. The Mayor had considerable trouble in getting up a committee. The ladies refused to serve, and the gentlemen were afraid. During all this delay the crowd was anxious, the mothers were shaking and clucking and throwing the little innocents into all conceivable positions, bouncing them up and down, and beseeching the Mayor to proceed. If ever trouble was depicted on a man's countenance, the face of our excellent chief magistrate showed it. He had the settled and resigned air of one doomed to some awful calamity. But a great will and a mind bent upon extricating himself from his horrible position, he succeeded in getting Messrs. E. T. Davis, R. W. Brice, George L. Peavy, and this reporter, to act as judges, and the reporter would here state that he is not responsible for the awards made. He was largely in the minority, and, from the fact of his not being at the head of a family, his views upon the baby question counted as naught with the balance of the committee, who are further along than he is in the social and domestic requirements of society. He wants this fact borne in mind, especially by those mothers whose infants did not receive a premium. He was not supposed to know anything about the business by his fellow committeemen. There were twelve babies in the pen, and were numbered as follows by the Chairman:

No. 1. D. L. Hill, age five months, and weight 21½ pounds. This was a round-faced, chubby, smiling, bright little fellow, who was making desperate efforts to guaw off one of his little fists.

No. 2. Howard Thrower, age five months, and weight 22½ pounds. He was a burly-looking baby, and no doubt his mother's pride.

No. 3. Nina Verdery, age ten months, weight not given. She was a beautiful, pale, blue-eyed little flower, and the admiration of all the ladies present.

No. 4. Logan Jones, age six months, weight 21 pounds. He felt as though he might weigh 50 pounds, and was such a plump, fat, clean-looking edition of his father that Mr. Chairman Davis could not help kissing it.

No. 5. Mollie McCord, age six months, weight 24½ pounds. This was one of the finest babies ever seen, and a perfect little rose-bud. Her cute little smiles, with here and there a "toofy" showing itself, made her specially attractive.

No. 6. Minnie Kendrick, age five months, weight 22½ pounds. In her neat, tidy, little snow-white wrapper and cap, without any attempt at display, this baby was quietly watching the proceedings with her great open blue eyes, and wondering what all the display meant.

No. 7. Albert Adamson, aged six months; no weight given. This was unfortunate, because from his robust and healthy form, and the *nonchant* air with which he viewed, over his mother's shoulder, the great, ugly, whiskered committee-man who was doing the kissing, it was evident that he looked upon the whole proceeding as an unwarranted nuisance.

No. 8. Willie Hutchens, no age or weight, but as fine a speciman of Georgia-raised stock as one would see in a tour of the State.

No. 9. Tommy Eaton—a shy little rooster of nine months—tall for his age, well developed and healthy.

No. 10. Aaron Langston, age six months, weight thirty pounds. Here was a boy for you. Thick set, bright eyes, aquiline nose, the fattest legs, arms and body, an embryo giant—quietly lying upon his mother's knee, and with his keen brown eyes trying to decipher some of the hieroglyphics suspended from the gallery above, placed there by some of Moore's Commercial College students, and wondering how long before he would be making flourishes in the world. This was what little Aaron thought as the committee passed on.

Nos. 11 and 12. They are twins. They are named Stella and Ella, seven months old, and weighed respectively nineteen and a half and nineteen and three-quarter pounds.

Where all were so deserving it was a most difficult matter to decide. Besides, this way of three or four men saying in the presence of a round dozen of devoted mothers, every one of whom honestly believed her child is the prettiest, that another woman's baby is superior in every respect, required more nerve than any committee Mayor Spencer could have raised out of that vast concourse of old scar-worn Confederate soldiers. But the thing must be settled. The first thing the committee did was to secure four good, swift horses, write out that report, called Mayor Spencer to the outer gate, and after handing it to him, put whip and spur and sped to the city. Upon opening and reading the decision it was discovered that the first premium was awarded to Stella and Ella Angilngton, the twins, and the second to Howard Thrower.

THE HARDIN ESTATE CASE.

THE SUMMING UP—EX-JUDGE PORTER'S ARGUMENT.

Yesterday Ex-Judge John K. Porter, counsel for Mrs. Hardin, the alleged widow of Mr. George Hardin, began summing up the testimony in behalf of his client before Surrogate Hutchings. Mrs. Hardin, accompanied by a number of female friends, was present. During the course of the argument, Robert Walker, the alleged husband of the claimant, came into the court. Judge Porter began by giving an outline of the history of Mr. George Hardin, who had come to this country some forty years ago and established himself in business. He referred to the way in which Hardin had become acquainted with his client, and told how they had been married. He then began a careful review of the testimony, and laid particular stress upon letters which had been produced in evidence, which were written sixteen or seventeen years ago by reputable and worthy gentlemen, who identified them in the court-room when put upon the stand to give their testimony in the case. In these letters, which were addressed to Mrs. Hardin, Mr. Hardin was referred to as her husband, and directly spoken of as such. This, Judge Porter said, was the incipiency of the conspiracy which had been alluded to by the counsel for the other side—a conspiracy which had been begun seventeen years ago, when none of the parties, neither the writers nor the receiver of the letters, had any idea that they would ever be preserved, or needed to establish a fact which was then considered to be patent to every one. He referred also to the fact that five witnesses had testified that Robert Walker, the alleged husband of his client, had a wife living when he married her. He also commented at much length on the testimony of Mr. Edward Wallace, who is now employed as an engineer by the United States Government in the new Post Office in this City. This gentleman had deposed that years ago he lived in a house adjoining that occupied by the Hardins, and that Mr. Hardin had been very desirous of adopting one of his little daughters, now a young lady. Mr. Hardin had been so anxious to adopt the child, that he had spoken to Mr. Wallace frequently on the subject, and had at length offered to give him $3,000 in cash, and $2,000 in bonds, if he would consent to it. To this Mr. Wallace had persistently refused his consent, on the ground that she was of his flesh and blood, and that it would be a violation of his duty to himself and his Creator to do so. In the conversations held with Hardin on the subject by Wallace, Hardin had repeatedly referred to the lady present in the court-room as his wife. On one occasion also Wallace remembered that Hardin asked him how he had been married, whether by a minister or by a Justice of the Peace, and expressed the opinion that a marriage by a Justice of the Peace was the more binding. Wallace also testified that he thought he heard Hardin say that he had been married by a Justice of the Peace. When asked whether he had ever seen Mrs. Hardin under the influence of liquor during all the years he had been acquainted with her, Mr. Wallace had answered never. But he had testified that he had seen the servant, Bridget, who had been discharged, in a beastly state of intoxication, and had assisted in carrying her from the wood-shed to her room. And this woman, said Judge Porter, was the witness who had been called upon to prove her mistress to be a drunkard. The argument will be continued to-morrow.

PROBABLY FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.

Leopold Rahts, a bar-tender at a liquor store corner of Roosevelt and Water streets, and residing at No. 5 Batavia street, was yesterday committed, in default of $5,000 bail, by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with stabbing John Kearney and James Reed. The wounds inflicted on Kearney are of a very dangerous character, and he is now in Bellevue Hospital. The injured parts are on his face and neck, and the physicians are unable to state, as yet, what the result may be. The manner in which the affair occurred is as follows: Kearney, Reed, and a woman named Kitty Clark were drinking together through the Fourth Ward on Tuesday night. They went to visit Rahts at his house, No. 5 Batavia street, having previously seen him at the liquor store where he was employed. From Reed's affidavit, it appears that in the hallway of No. 5 Batavia street, a dispute arose between Rahts, Kearney, and the woman. Reed ran in to separate the parties, and was met by Rahts, who stabbed him in the face with a penknife and then ran away. The wounded man then discovered that Kearney and the woman were also stabbed. They all got into a carriage and drove up town, intending to go home, but when near Bleecker street, Kearney exhibited much faintness from loss of blood, and it was deemed advisable to drive to the Fifteenth Precinct, where Kearney's wounds were dressed. He was sent direct to Bellevue Hospital, and Capt. Byrnes arrested Rahts at a later hour. The affray was the result of some family disputes between Kearney and Rahts, which took place while the whole party were drinking at the saloon where he was employed. It is said that they are brothers-in-law.

THE SAFE CONSPIRACY.

TRIAL OF THE ALLEGED CONSPIRATORS CONTINUED.

TESTIMONY OF G. ZIRRUTH—NETTLESHIP'S EFFORTS TO GET THE WITNESS TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY—ZIRRUTH IS PAID $1,000 AND PUT ON A STEAMER, BUT LEAVES IT BY A RETURNING TUG—CROSS-EXAMINATION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The trial of Messrs. Harrington, Williams, and Whitley, the alleged safe-burglars, was resumed to-day. The customary crowd was in attendance. About two-thirds of the entire legal fraternity of the District are present every day, and the interest in the trial increases as the plot is unraveled by the witnesses.

G. Zirruth was called and his examination by Mr. Riddle continued. When the witness separated from Hayes at Newark, Hayes told him he would hear more of the case in a few days. Met Nettleship at his house in Newark shortly after; Nettleship said, "Well, let us settle up." Nettleship induced witness to sign his name as Jacob Miller. Made witness sign papers as receipts for the money Nettleship had paid him; the amount was $200, but Nettleship made witness sign for the sum of $380. Met Nettleship again afterward, when King, an assistant of Attorney Keasby, was also present; they wanted witness to write out receipts for $380 in his own handwriting. Witness did so, although wondering at it. Nettleship sent for witness again in a few days, and asked him if he would like to take a trip into the country—out West somewhere. Nettleship told witness if he would go he would pay him $100 a month and give his family $10 a week while he was gone. He told witness he was afraid an investigating committee or the Grand Jury of Washington would send for him to testify in the burglary case. This was about one week after the burglary had occurred. Witness did as requested, and went to Easton, Penn., and next day came to Washington, and while in Washington witness called upon Metzgar, proprietor of a German newspaper in Washington, and tried to communicate with the memorialists. Witness made the acquaintance of Metzgar when he first visited Washington. Also tried to see Christy, one of the memorialists' lawyers.

This last answer was ruled out for the present.

Witness, resuming, said he returned to Newark and there met Nettleship again. Nettleship had written a letter for him to come home. Nettleship asked witness to go to Washington and swear before the committee he had never seen Nettleship in Washington. Witness refused to do so. Nettleship prepared an affidavit for witness to sign in the presence of a Mr. Guild. Witness declined to sign it. Nettleship sent again for witness and urged him to keep out of the way, for he was afraid they would come on from Washington and get him before the Grand Jury or committee. Witness went to Canada, stayed two days, and then returned. Albert Cunz, one of Whitley's detectives, called at his house to see if witness was going to leave the country. Nettleship also asked witness what he was going to do. Witness replied that he was going to Washington to testify. Nettleship said, "For God's sake don't do it; have some regard for my family, if none for me." Nettleship then tried to scare witness, and told him if he went to Washington they would lock him up. Charles Guild, a Newark detective, then took witness down to Long Branch to keep him away from Solicitor Bluford Wilson, who was then in Newark looking for witness. After that witness returned to Newark, and Nettleship wanted to send him to Montreal; but witness went up to No. 799 Lexington avenue, New-York, and [illegible] around there, coming to Newark every night. He saw Guild, and Guild told Nettleship that witness was there, and Nettleship came to see him and asked him what he was going to do. Witness said he was going to Washington to deliver himself up. Nettleship offered witness $1,000 for himself and $[illegible] for his family, if he would go to Europe and stay six months. Witness agreed to accept it. Nettleship asked witness to wait a few days, till he could get the money from Washington. He said that Harrington—

Counsel here interrupted the witness, remarking, "You may stop there;" but Messrs. Harrington and Davidge both said, "On our part we waive that; let it come; let us have it." Witness, resuming, said: Nettleship told witness that Harrington had been using so much money with Benton that he was a little short, but plenty would be coming in a few days. Several parties called to see witness at different times during the next few days and tried to get him to leave the country immediately, and offered him $1,000 to go to Montreal at once. Witness told them that if they gave him $5,000 they could not get him from that house that day. He was then at No. 799 Lexington avenue. Deputy Marshal Bailey afterward took witness to Jersey City to send him out of the country. Met Curry there. Got a ticket for Liverpool, and paid for it himself. Curry took witness on board a tug and carried him out to a steamer, and paid him $1,000, with the price of the ticket deducted. Curry bid witness good-by, and got into a tug to return to the City, but witness got into a tug on the other side of the steamer, and returned to the City. Landed at Pier No. 45, and telegraphed to Downs he was there and ready to go to Washington. Previous to witness going on the steamer, he was sent for to go over to the Chief's head-quarters in New-York. Witness was told Chief Whitley wanted to see him; went over and saw Whitley, Nettleship, and Cunz. This was in July, after witness had returned from Canada. Nettleship asked witness if he was going down to Washington to testify he had never seen Nettleship or Hayes in Washington, or ever had anything to do with them. Witness said he was not going to tell a falsehood for anybody, and would not go. Whitley was present during this conversation, a part of the time. When Nettleship came for witness to go over to the head-quarters office, he told witness that he and the Chief wanted to have a talk with them about going to Washington to swear about not knowing Nettleship. When witness first came to Washington he passed under the name of Miller, by direction of Nettleship.

After the recess of the court Mr. Zirruth was cross-examined by Mr. Davidge.

Witness for two years past has been a constable in the City of Newark; previous to this had been in the employ of the secret service, under Nettleship, for three and a half years. Witness was arrested about seven or eight years ago by Applegate and Nettleship. Was told that he had passed a two-dollar counterfeit bill. Had resided in Newark about twenty-five years. Did not know what he came to Washington for when he came the first time. Was to receive $100 per month and expenses for coming to Washington. Witness did not introduce himself to Demaine at the first meeting. Never did introduce himself. At the third meeting with Demaine witness talked to him about books and papers, and Demaine mentioned the names of John O. Evans and Gov. Shepherd. Nettleship directed witness what to say to Demaine. At first meeting thought the transaction a bona-fide one, but afterward found out it was all a falsehood. First found out that it was a sham when Hayes told him that this was all a "put up job." Witness reached Washington the last time, and was put in jail, Oct. 1, the present month. Witness went out and into the jail in charge of a guard when he pleased. Downs furnished witness with a copy of the evidence taken before the Investigating Committee to read while he was in jail. Riddle's name was on the cover.

Mr. Riddle rose and said he sent the book to Zirruth by Downs.

The Court directed the book to be sent for.

Witness said it was now in the possession of Hayes, at their boarding-house, on Ninth street. Downs never told witness to read up and make his testimony conform to the testimony of Hayes. Did not know that a crime was going on, but suspected something was going on, and told a friend to tell Columbus Alexander. After the safe was blown open this friend in Washington wrote to witness and told him the safe robbery was what witness was connected with while in Washington. When witness signed the receipt for $380 he supposed Nettleship was going to make $180 out of him in some way, and witness intended to get even with him some time. Hayes and witness now boarded in the same house. Witness went there on the 20th inst. and found Hayes there, and learned that Hayes came there the day before. As near as witness could judge he met Nettleship and Whitley at No. 56 Bleecker street about the middle of August.

The Marshal here entered with the Investigation Committee's report, which the witness identified as the book he had in jail. Witness was requested to produce the notes which he made while reading the book in jail. Witness said he had torn them up and thrown them away.

When witness started for Michigan and then came to Washington, he said he was selling out Nettleship. He ought to have been sold out ten years ago. "He sent an innocent man to State Prison." Downs came with witness, but witness came to Washington of his own accord, to testify in this case. "Nettleship," the witness said, "is such a man that if you tell him the truth he will not believe you, so I lied to him right straight along about where I was going."

A 3:08 o'clock Mr. Davidge requested the court to adjourn to enable him to consult his notes before completing the cross-examination of Zirruth. There being no objection, the court, after again charging the jury about their responsibilities, and directing them to retain their seats until after the audience had left the court-room, ordered the court to stand adjourned until to-morrow.

THE TRIAL OF TAX COLLECTOR BADEAU.

The trial of Ex-Tax Collector Isaac Badeau was continued yesterday, before Judge Neilson, in the Brooklyn City Court. In cross-examination of the accountant, Bishop Seaman, by Mr. D. P. Barnard, in the morning, no new facts were elicited, although the counsel endeavored to show that Mr. Badeau had not been properly credited sums of money, and that the deficiency was only apparent and not real. After recess, Mr. D. P. Barnard opened the case for the defense. He said his defense would be negative testimony. Mr. Badeau had to act by others, as there were twenty-nine or thirty employes in the office. He could not be held responsible for the acts of his deputies. Taxes were unpaid for twenty years, and when a person called to pay his bills an entire library of books had to be called into requisition. The records of the office since 1835 require 1,000 volumes to contain them. The Tax Office was a labyrinth of intricate matters, and mistakes were made there necessarily, and called deficiencies. His clerk [illegible], he said, purloined $1. He would show that Mr. Badeau should have been credited with $[illegible] that is charged against him as a deficiency. The case will probably go to the jury to-day.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 28.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

25 Am. Express..s3. 61
500 Western Un..s3. 79½
500 do. 79⅝
500 do. 79⅝
500 do.....b3. 79¾
25 N. Y. C. & Hud...100⅞
600 Union Pacific.... 33⅝
400 do....s3. 33½
100 do....b3. 33⅝
200 do. 33⅝
700 do. 33¾
700 St. Paul. 32
100 do....s3. 32
200 do. 32¼
200 Pacific Mail. 45½
2300 do. 45⅛
1300 do. 45⅝
500 do....b3. 45¾
100 do....b3. 45½
700 do. 45⅝
100 do....b3. 45⅝
700 Rock Island. 96¾
600 do. 96⅞
1000 Lake Shore. 79½
42 do. 79⅜
25 do. 79¼
500 do. 79⅝
10 do. 79⅜
2100 do. 79¾
400 do....b3. 79⅞
100 do....b3. 79¾
1300 do. 79⅞
100 do....b3. 80

500 Erie Railway. 29
1000 do. 29⅛
300 do. 29
500 do....b3. 29
400 do. 28⅞
900 do. 29
700 do. 29⅛
200 do. 29¼
600 do. 29⅛
800 do....s3. 29
1000 do. 29
600 do....s3. 28⅞
400 do. 28⅞
1000 do. 28¾
400 do. 28⅝
300 do....b3. 28⅝
800 do. 28½
600 do. 28½
400 do. 28⅝
100 Tol. & Wab. 29⅝
200 do. 29¾
300 do. 29⅝
100 do....c. 29⅝
600 do....s3. 29½
900 do. 29½
100 do....s3. 29⅝
400 do. 29¾
700 North-western. 36⅜
100 do....c. 36⅜
100 do. 36½
20 Chi., B. & Q. 100½
500 Ohio & Miss. 28
200 do. 28⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 117⅛
10,000 do.......12.117¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new. 116¼

$1,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '65, new..12.115¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '67. 117⅝
3,000 U. S. 6s, C.12.117¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s L. B.... 94⅝
3,000 N. J. C. Con...105
3,000 C. & W. 1st... 95
7,000 Chi. & N. W. C. C. G. bds.... 81
3,000 do. 80¾
5,000 C. & N. W. Con. Bds. 85½
4,000 Erie 3d M...c. 99
1,000 Long Dk. Bds. 101¼
5,000 M. & Essex 2d. 102½
2,000 M. & E. 7s, '71. 97¾
10,000 L. S. 1st.c.reg. 99¼
2,000 C. & M. C. S. F. 94¼
1,000 C. & N. Con... 92
2,000 C. P. G. bds.... 92⅜
5,000 U. Pac. 1st.... 88
3,000 do. 87⅞
1,000 U. Pac. S. F... 73¼
10,000 A. & T. H. Inc. 74
500 W. Un. Tel. 7s. 101½
2,000 T., P. & W. 1st, E. Div. 80
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.... 71
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d.. 71
5 Metropolitan Bk. 133½
20 do. 134½
13 Nassau Bank. 107
25 Tradesmen's Bk. 144
20 Fourth N. Bk. b. c. 97
400 Mariposa L. & M. 5¾
9 Del. & H. Can...116½
100 Quick. Pf....b. c. 67
200 A. & P. Tel...b. c. 16
1000 W. Un. T. b. c. b3. 78¾
1000 do. 79¾
200 do....b3. 78⅞
10 do. 80
100 do. 79¾
200 do. 79⅝
300 do....s3. 79½
10 N. Y. C. & H..b. c. 100⅞
200 do. 100⅝
11 do. 100½
600 C., M. & St. P. b. c. s3. 32¼
100 do....s3. 32⅛
300 do. 32¼
200 P. M. S. S. Co. b. c. s3. 45½
100 do. 45½
600 do. 45⅝
1300 do. 45¾
100 do....s3. 45⅝
400 do. 45⅝
100 do....s3. 45½
300 do. 45⅜
600 do....b3. 45½
200 do. 45½
30 U. S. Ex..b. c. opg. 64
200 B., H. & E....b. c. ⅝
100 Un. Pac...b. c. s3. 33¾
100 do....b3. 33⅞
300 do. 33¾
100 do....b3. 33¾
310 do....s3. 33⅝
700 do. 33⅝
600 do....b3. 33⅝
100 N. J. Cen. b. c. s30. 104½
110 do. 104¾
56 D., L. & W...b. c. 107½

10 Erie Railway. 29
1000 do....b. c. 28⅝
1600 do. 28½
700 do. 28⅝
300 do. 28½
100 do. 28⅝
1400 do. 28½
500 do....s3. 28⅝
200 do....b3. 28½
100 do. 28½
300 do. 28⅝
600 do....b3. 28¾
600 do. 28¾
400 do. 28⅞
700 do....b3. 29
700 do. 29
200 Chi. & R. I....b. c. 96⅞
100 do. 97
100 do. 96⅞
200 do....s3. 96⅝
300 do....s3. 96½
400 do. 96⅝
200 do. 96½
800 L. S. & M. S. b. c. b3. 80
800 do. 80
100 do....b3. 80⅛
1600 do....s3. 80
30 do. 79⅞
100 do....s3. 79⅞
100 do....b3. 80
200 do....s3. 79⅞
100 do....b3. 79⅞
100 do. 79⅞
700 do....s8. 79¾
200 do....b3. 79⅞
1700 do. 79¾
1000 do....s3. 79¾
100 do....s4. 79¾
400 do....b3. 79⅞
1400 do. 79⅞
100 do....b3. 80
500 do. 80
100 Ohio & M. b. c. b3. 28⅛
100 do....s3. 28
100 do. 27⅞
100 do....s3. 27⅞
100 C. & N. W. b. c. s3. 36½
100 do....b3. 36⅝
100 do....b3. 36⅜
900 do....s3. 36¼
200 do. 36¼
100 do. 36⅜
200 do....s3. 36¼
200 do....s30. 36
50 do....s3. 36
100 do. 36⅜
100 T., W. & W. b. c. b3. 29¾
100 do....s3. 29⅝
100 do....s3. 29½
1000 do. 29⅜
600 do. 29¼
400 do....b3. 29⅜
100 do....b3. 29¼
100 do....s3. 29¼
800 do. 29⅜
200 do....b3. 29⅜
50 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 9½
200 do. 9⅜
400 do. 9¼
200 do....s3. 9¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

200 Quicksilver Pf.... 37¼
200 Western Union... 79⅝
200 do....b3. 79⅝
400 Pacific Mail..b3. 45⅝
200 do. 45⅝
100 do....b3. 45¾
200 do. 45⅝
1000 Erie Railway.... 29⅛
500 do. 29
200 do....b3. 29
200 do....b3. 29⅛
700 do. 29⅛
400 do. 29
100 do. 28⅞
1400 Union Pacific... 33¾
10 Del., L. & W. 107¼

600 Lake Shore....b3. 80⅛
2300 do. 80⅛
500 do....s3. 80
2800 do. 80
200 do....c. 80
500 North-western.... 36½
600 do....s3. 36½
100 Rock Island....c. 96⅞
300 do. 96⅞
100 St. Paul. 32¼
100 do. 32⅜
800 Tol. & Wab. 29⅝
200 do....b3. 29⅝
100 C., C. & I. C. 9¼
100 do. 9⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$30,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81. 117¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64. 112
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 117⅝

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N...b. c. 116⅝
12,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67....b. c. 117⅜
1,500 U. S. 10-40 C. 112⅜
1,000 U. S. Cur. 6s. 117⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, L. Bs.. 94¾
3,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st....b. c. 69½
1,000 do. 69
1,000 U. Pac. 1st. 87¾
2,000 do. 87⅝
4,000 U. Pac. S. F. 73¼
1,000 Mor. & Es. 7s, '71. 97¾
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st. 94½
4,000 C. & N. W. Con., C. G. bds.... 81
1,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C. 110
100 Md. Coal Co. 18
100 Mar. L. & M..b. c. 6
1600 W. Un. Tel..b. c. 79⅝
1000 do....b3. 79¾
100 U. S. Express. 64¼
100 American Ex..b. c. 62
200 Pac. Mail..b. c. s3. 45⅝
700 do. 45½
31 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 100½
100 do. 100⅝
400 Erie Railway. b. c. 28⅞
100 do....b3. 29
100 do. 28⅞
200 Harlem....b. c. 129
200 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 80
1500 do....b3. 80⅛
600 do. 80⅛
600 do....s3. 80
1300 do. 80

5 Panama. 113
850 Un. Pac. R....b. c. 33¾
100 Ill. Cen...b. c. b3. 91⅞
5 N. J. Cen. 104¾
100 C. & N. W...b. c. c. 36½
100 do. 36⅝
100 C. & R. I....b. c. 96⅞
100 do. 97
200 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 32⅜
200 do....b3. 32⅜
200 C. M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 50½
132 Mor. & Essex. b. c. 98
100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 9⅜
100 do. 9½
200 do. 9¾
100 do. 9⅞
100 do. 10
100 do. 10⅛
200 do. 9½
200 do....s3. 9½
200 do. 9⅞
200 do....b3. 10
200 do....b3. 10⅛
600 do....b10. 10⅛
200 T., W. & W. b. c. b3. 29¾
1100 do. 29¾
100 do. 29⅝
100 Alt. & T. H. Pf. b. c. 29
200 Ohio & M. b. c. b3. 28⅛
200 H. & St. Jos..b. c. 23⅞

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

400 Western Union... 79⅝
100 do....b3. 79⅝
200 do. 79⅝
5 American Ex. 62
200 Pacific Mail..b3. 45½
200 do. 45½
100 N. Y. C. & H..s3. 100¾
400 Erie Railway. s3. 28⅞
400 do. 28⅞
200 do....b3. 28¾
1400 do. 28¾
100 do....s3. 28⅝
200 do. 28¾
2600 Lake Shore. 80⅛
200 do. 80
100 do. 80⅛
200 do....s3. 80
100 Pittsburg. 87⅛

100 Panama. 113¾
100 do. 114
400 Union Pacific. s3. 33¾
200 do....b3. 33⅞
100 do. 33⅞
100 North-west'n..s3. 36½
200 Rock Island. 96⅞
100 do....b10. 96⅞
100 do. 96¾
200 St. Paul....s3. 32¼
200 Tol. & Wab. 29½
600 do. 29⅝
100 do. 29½
40 Chic. & Alton. 98
200 C., C. & I. C. 9¾
100 do. 9⅞
100 do. 9⅝

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28—P. M.

A very quiet feeling pervaded financial circles to-day, and from the opening to the close of business there was scarcely an event of any importance. The Cable advices from London were not of a character to affect our markets, if we except Erie, which was lower on the report of Captain Tyler. The rate for money at the London Stock Exchange, on Government securities, remains at 2 per cent. Consols and American bonds were generally steady; the important fluctuations were confined to Erie, which declined from 26¾ to 26, and according to late dispatches rallied to 26⅜. From Chicago the advices were a little more favorable for the Grain trade, both wheat and corn having advanced slightly to-day. The failure of Washburne & Co., lumber dealers at the West, naturally attracted some attention, but it is not known that any one at this point will suffer by the failure.

The monetary situation here is unchanged, the supply of loanable funds being in excess of the wants of borrowers; call loans were done at 2½@3 ⅌ cent., and prime business notes discounted at 5½@7½ ⅌ cent., according to dates. In Sterling Exchange there was a heavy market, and the business of the day was at $4 84@$4 84½ for good to prime bankers' sixty days Sterling, and $4 87½@$4 88 for demand. At the close an impression prevailed in some quarters that cash Gold would be made dearer this week, and as a natural consequence Sterling was offered more freely. Gold opened at 110 and soon advanced to 110¼; after selling for a considerable time at 110⅛ the price recovered again to 110¼, at which it closed. The firmer tone of speculation may be traced to the "short" interest in the market, and the decrease in produce exports during the past week. The demand for cash gold continues moderately active, and the rates paid by borrowers ranged from 2 ⅌ cent. per annum to as high as 1-32 of 1 ⅌ cent. per day. Loans were also made flat, and finally at 2 ⅌ cent. per annum for use. Government bonds were firm, and in some instances, a fraction higher than yesterday.

At the Stock Exchange the dealings were smaller than yesterday, and the fluctuations unimportant, especially in those Stocks that generally lead the market. As compared with yesterday's latest official figures, Erie opened ⅛ ⅌ cent. lower, and Lake Shore, North-west, and St. Paul Common, ⅛ ⅌ cent.; Western Union, Pacific Mail, and Ohio and Mississippi were ⅛ ⅌ cent. higher, and the remainder of the list unchanged. Erie was the leading feature before the first call, selling at 29⅛@28⅞@29¼@28½. Pacific Mail fell off from 45½ to 45¼, and later rose to 45⅝. Lake Shore opened at 79½, then sold at 79⅜, and still later reached 79⅞; the other changes were slight. Between 10:30 A. M. and 1 o'clock the course of prices inclined upward. Erie receded to 28⅜, but soon rose to 29⅛. Lake Shore ranged from 79¾ to 80⅛. Pacific Mail from 45½ to 45¾, and Union Pacific from 33⅝ to 33⅞. North-west Common declined from 36⅝ to 36¼, and then rallied to 36½. Rock Island rose to 97, declined to 96⅜, and rallied to 96⅞. Wabash fell off from 29¾ to 29¼, and afterward recovered to 29⅝. St. Paul Common sold at 32¼@32⅛@32⅜, Ohio and Mississippi at 28⅛@27⅞@28, and C., C. & I. C. at 9⅜@9¼@9⅜. During the remainder of the afternoon there was little or no change in prices, except in a few instances. C., C. & I. C. was active for a short time and advanced 10⅛, but finally reacted to 9¾c. This movement in C., C. & I. C. was the result of a meeting of stockholders at Columbus to-day for the purpose of devising measures to prevent a foreclosure of the road under the second mortgage. Panama sold at 113¾@114, and closed 114⅛ bid and 115 asked. Western Union was stereotyped at 79⅝ throughout the afternoon, the two extremes of the day having been 79½ and 79¾. New-York Central, Pacific Mail, and North-west Common were also stationary after 1 o'clock at 100¾, 45½, and 36½ respectively. Lake Shore was steady at 80@80⅛; Rock Island at 96¾@96⅞; St. Paul Common at 32¼@32⅜; Preferred at 50½; Wabash at 29½@29¾; Union Pacific at 33⅝@33¾, and Hannibal and St. Joseph Common at 23⅞. Among investment shares Harlem sold at 129; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western at 107½; New-Jersey Central at 104¾; Illinois Central at 91⅞; Pittsburg at 87⅛, and Morris and Essex at 98. The general market closed steady in tone. There was a small business in railroad bonds, the transactions footing up $95,000. Chicago and North-west common declined from 81 to 80¾ and subsequently recovered. Chicago and North-western Firsts fell off from 95 to 94½; do Consolidated, (plain) sold at 85½. Central Pacifics receded to 92⅜; Union Pacific Firsts to 87⅝, and Sinking Funds to 73¼. C. C. & I. C. Firsts sold at 69½ down to 69. The remainder of the list was without essential change. State Bonds were dull and devoid of interest. Two lots of $1,000 each Missouri Long Bonds changed hands at 94⅝@94¾, these being the only transactions recorded. City Bank Shares sold as follows: Metropolitan, 133½@134½; Nassau, 107; Tradesmen's, 144, and Fourth National, 97.

The Assistant Treasurer paid out on Government account $253,000 for November interest on the public debt, and $10,000 in redemption of called 5-20s. The receipts for Customs amounted to $313,000. To-morrow the Treasury will receive bids for $500,000 gold, the concluding sale during October.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Tuesday's final sales:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—OCT. 28.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
U. S. new 5s, coup., 1881	112⅝	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	113⅜	113⅝
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	117½	117½
American Gold	110	110¼
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84½@$4 84½	$4 84@$4 84½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	100¾	100¾
Chicago and Rock Island	96¾	96¾
Pacific Mail	45⅝	45½
St. Paul Common	32⅛	32¼
St. Paul Preferred	50	50½
Western Union	79⅝	79⅝
Union Pacific	33⅝	33⅞
Lake Shore	79⅝	80⅛
Toledo and Wabash	29⅝	29½
North-western Common	36⅝	36½
North-western Preferred	53	52¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	107½	107½
New-Jersey Central	104½	104¾
Panama	113½	114⅛
Erie	29½	28¾
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅞	28
C., C. and Indiana Central	9	9¾
Harlem	129	129

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	100¾	100⅝	311
Harlem	129	129	200
Erie	29⅛	28⅜	24,300
Lake Shore	80⅛	79⅜	28,000
Wabash	29¾	29¼	9,700
North-western	36⅝	36¼	3,800
Rock Island	97	96⅜	3,500
Milwaukee & St. Paul	32⅜	32	2,700
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf.	50½	50½	100
Pittsburg	87⅛	87⅛	....
Del., Lack. & Western	107½	107¼	....
New-Jersey Central	104¾	104¾	200
Illinois Central	91⅞	91⅞	100
Union Pacific	33⅞	33⅝	8,200
C., C. & Indiana Central	10⅛	9¼	3,800
Hannibal & St. Joseph	23⅞	23⅞	300
Ohio & Mississippi	28⅛	27⅞	1,400
Boston, Hartford & Erie	⅝	⅝	100
Panama	114⅛	113¾	200
Western Union	79¾	79½	8,700
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	16	16	200
Pacific Mail	45¾	45¼	12,000
Quicksilver Preferred	37¼	37	100
American M. U. Express	62	62	100
United States Express	64¼	64	130
Maryland Coal	18	18	200
Mariposa	6	5¾	200
Total sales			108,541

The latest quotations of prices for Government bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency 6s	117¾	118
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	117⅝	117⅞
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	118⅝	118⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	110½	111
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	113⅝	114
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	111¾	112
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	116⅛	116¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	113	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	117⅝	117¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115⅞	116¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	116⅜	116⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	117	117¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117⅝	117⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	117¼	117½
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117⅝	117⅞
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	111⅝	111⅞
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	112	112¼
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	111⅛	111⅜
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	112¾	113
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	92½	93
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	83½	85

The day's operations at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross Clearances	$21,897,000
Gold Balances	1,993,773
Currency Balances	2,348,654

And at the Clearing-House as follows:

Currency Exchanges	$65,189,234
Currency Balances	2,811,511
Gold Exchanges	5,076,634
Gold Balances	932,045

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for the various State Securities:

California 7s	111	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., J. & J.	41
Connecticut 6s	104	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., Ap. & Oct.	41
Georgia 6s	75	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, J. & J.	30
Georgia 7s, new bds.	88½	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, Ap. & Oct.	30
Georgia 7s, indorsed.	82	N. C. F'ding Act, '66.	16
Indiana 5s	101	N. C. F'ding Act, '68.	15
Louisiana 6s	21	N. C. new bs., J. & J.	12½
La. 6s, new bds	21	N. C. new bs., A. & O.	10
La. 6s, levee bds	27	N. C. sp. tax, class 1.	5
La. 8s, levee bds	23	N. C. sp. tax, class 2.	5
Mo. 6s, due in '74	100	N. C. sp. tax, class 3.	5
Mo. 6s, due in '75	100	Ohio 6s, '75	101
Mo. 6s, due in '76	98	Ohio 6s, '81	103
Mo. 6s, due in '77	97	Ohio 6s, '86	108
Mo. 6s, due in '78	95	Rhode Island 6s	103
Mo. 6s, due in '79	95	South Carolina 6s	20
Mo. 6s, due in '80	94¼	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	16
Fund. bds. due in 1894	93	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	16
L. bds. due '81-91 inc.	94¼	S. C. 6s, Fund. A. '66.	16
Asym. or Univ. due '92	93	S. C. Non-f'dable bs.	6
H. & St. J., due '76.	92½	Tennessee 6s, old	69
H. & St. J., due '87.	92½	Tenn. 6s, old, ex C.	55
N. Y. R. B. Loan	108¼	Tenn. 6s, new bonds.	69
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	110	Tenn. 6s, new series.	55
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	110	Virginia 6s, old	35
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	112	Va. 6s, new bds. '66.	35
N. Y. 6s, G'd R., '87	112	Va. 6s, new bds. '67.	35
N. Y. 6s, G'd C., '87	113	Va. 6s, Consol bds.	52½
N. Y. 6s, G'd L., '83	114	Va. 6s, C. bds., 2d s.	41
N. Y. 6s, G'd L., '91	115	Va. 6s, deferred bs.	9¼
N. Y. 5s, G'd L., '75	106		
N. Y. 5s, G'd L., '76	108		
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	22		
N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	21½		

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs.	105	L. Shore C. C. 2d.	93
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st.	48	Marietta & Cin. 1st.	100
Chic. & Alt. 1st	113	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902.	102¾
Chic. & Alt. In.	98½	Mich. 1st 8s, '82 S. F.	109
Joliet & Chic. 1st	106	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100¼
St. L. & J. & Chic. 1st.	96	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	98½
C. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st.	111	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	98
Chic. R. I. & Pac.	107	N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.	93
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n.	107	N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub.	93
Cen. R. of N. J. C. C.	104½	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101⅛
M. & St. P. 1st. 8s P. D.	106	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	109⅞
M. & St. P. 7s G. R. D.	80	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.	110
M. & St. P. 1st La. C. D.	83	Hud. R. 7s, 2d. S. F. '85.	107
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D.	70	Harlem 1st 7s, coup.	109½
M. & St. P. 1st H. & D.	70	Harlem 1st 7s, reg.	109½
Chic. & N. W. I. bs.	97½	North Mo. 1st	81
Chic. & N. W. C. bs.	85½	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	94
Chi. & N. W. c. g. bs.	80½	Ohio & Miss. Con.	92
Galena & Chic. Ext.	101½	Ohio & M. 2d. Cons.	75½
Galena & Chi. 2d	101	Cen. Pac. G. bs.	92⅜
Chic. & Mil. 1st.	99	West. Pac. bonds	83½
C. C. C. & I. 1st 7s S. F.	104	Union Pac. 1st bs.	87⅝
Del., L. & W. 1st.	100½	Union Pac. In. p. d.	89
Del., Lack. & W. 7s C.	107⅜	Union Pac. S. F.	73
Morris & E. 1st.	109	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.	80
Morris & E. 2d.	102	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.	69
Morris & E. con.	94	Pac. R. 7s, g'd by Mo.	100
Morris & E. 7s of '71.	97½	P., F. W. & C. 1st	109
Erie 1st Extended	104½	P., F. W. & C. 2d.	104
Erie 2d 7s, '79	100	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.	102½
Erie 3th, 7s, '83	98¼	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	91¼
Long Dock bonds	101	Col., C. & I. C. 2d.	20
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	88	St. L. & I. M. 2d.	60
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '75.	100	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	88
D. & Sioux C. 1st.	98	Alton & T. H. 2d In.	72¾
D. & S. C. Second D.	96½	Bell. & S. Ills. 1st 8s.	92
M. So. N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	105	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	80
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	71½
Clev. & Tol. n. bs.	97	T., P. & W., Cons. 7s.	50
Clev., P. & A. o. bs.	101	Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.	86
Clev., P. & A. n. bs.	98	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	71
Det., Mon. & T. bs.	98	T. & W. Con. Conv.	55
Buff. & Erie n. bs.	97½	Gt. West. 1st, '88	86¾
Buff. & S. L. 7s	100	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.	70
Kal. & W. P. 1st	85	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st.	70
L. Shore Div. bds.	96½	Laf., B. & Miss. 1st.,	65
L. Shore C. C. 1st.	101		

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	148	Mechanics'	136
American Exchange	110	Metropolitan	134½
Central National	100	Nassau	106
Chatham	137	New-York	124
Chemical	1500	Ninth National	100⅛
City	300	North America	94
Commerce	117	Pacific	102
Corn Exchange	122	Park	136
First National	200	People's	140
Fourth National	96	Phenix	100
Fulton	150	Republic	104¼
Hanover	100	Shoe and Leather	155
Irving	130	St. Nicholas	106
Leather Manuf'r's	180	State of New-York	110
Manhattan	150	Union	139
Merchants'	118½		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—OCT. 28.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101¾	102
City 6s, new	104¼	104⅜
Camden & Amboy	128½	128¾
Pennsylvania	54⅝	54¾
Reading	53¾	53⅞
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	43
Philadelphia & Erie	14	14½
Northern Central	31	31¼
Lehigh Navigation	47½	47⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	98¾	98⅞

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
No. 94 Broadway,
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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce to-day have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	43	Lead, pigs	251
Bees-wax, pkgs	2	Tallow, pkgs	92
Broom-corn, bales	154	Grease, pkgs	19
Cotton, bales	5,158	Beef, pkgs	350
Flour, bbls	10,170	Pork, pkgs	514
Meal, bags	750	Cut-meats, pkgs	240
Wheat, bushels	373,500	Lard, tcs	997
Corn, bushels	111,442	Lard, kegs	400
Oats, bushels	61,273	Oil-cake, pkgs	90
Malt, bushels	500	Butter, pkgs	3,062
Barley, bushels	36,916	Cheese, pkgs	4,789
Peas, bushels	3,800	Peanuts, bags	317
Grass-seed, bags	501	Rice, pkgs	30
Copper, bbls	80	Spelter, pcs	455
Copper, casks	69	Sugar, bbls	160
Dried Fruit, pkgs	392	Syrup, bbls	10
Eggs, bbls	847	Starch, pkgs	3,701
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Tea, pkgs	692
Beans, bbls	404	Tow, bales	33
Flaxseed, bags	79	Tobacco, hhds	571
Hops, bales	505	Tobacco, pkgs	1,353
Hides, No	1,314	Whisky, bbls	562
Hides, bdls	1,002	Wool, bales	56
Leather, sides	7,044		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver, and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By steamer Cuba, for Liverpool—573 bales Cotton, 8,305 bushels Corn, 500 bxs. Bacon, 25 kegs Tongues, 329 pkgs. Butter, 450 bbls. Apples, 101 bales Leather, 100 bxs. Dye-wood, 100 tcs. Beef, 10 cases Jowls, 30 bales Rags.

By steamer Pembroke, for Cardiff—300 Oars, 7 bxs. Bacon, 608 bxs. Cheese, 65 bbls. Pork, 500 tcs. Beef, 500 sks. Oil-cake, 176 bbls. Resin, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 500 bbls. Flour, 84 bales Braids.

By steamer Minister Roon, for Bremen—200 bushels Apples, 800 tcs. Lard, 265 pkgs. Shoe-pegs, 17 pkgs. Machinery, 45 pkgs. Drugs, 414 cases Tobacco, 20 bales Leather, 695 bales Cotton, 24 pkgs. Pumps, 36 bales Tobacco, 673 Seroons, 93 bags Coffee, 18 Hides.

By the bark Europa, for Bordeaux—3,990 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the brig Pedro, for St. Pierre—650 bbls. Flour, 55 bbls. Pork, 20 bbls. Beef, 10 tcs. Beef, 50 cases Lard, 25 bbls. Beans, 20,000 Staves, 742 Shooks.

By the bark Rhea, for Cette—681 tons Residuum.

By the bark Maddalena, for Lisbon—6,321 bags Wheat, 1,800 Staves.

By the bark Hermanos, for Liverpool—189 bbls. Benzine, 2,211 bbls. Naphtha, 100 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Paolo Borsine, for Cork—30,938 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Filippo, for Civita Vecchia—15,780 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Cariotta, for Beyrout—12,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Colina, for Antwerp—42,300 bushels Wheat, 1,900 tcs. Lard, 1,736 Hides, 25 bxs. Hams, 5 rolls Leather.

By the brig Hetrowbridge, for Pernambuco—5,200 cases Petroleum, 300 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Resin, 9 pkgs. Glassware, 83 pkgs. Drugs.

ASHES—Have been very quiet, with Pots quoted at $6 50, and Pearls at $9 ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been in fair demand, on the basis of 30c.@31c. for Yellow. Sales have been made of 6,500 lbs. prime Yellow, at 31c. ⅌ lb.

BRICKS—Have been moderately active, with stock afloat quoted thus: Pale, $2 75@$3; Jersey, $4 75@$5 50; Up River, $4 75@$6; Haverstraw, $6@$8 25; Croton Front at $21 for brown, $13 for dark, and $14 for red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$58 ⅌ thousand.

COAL—The wholesale dealings in regular trade channels have been limited, on the basis of previous quotations. At the auction sale of Scranton Coal to-day, 60,000 tons were disposed of within the slightly-advanced range of $5@$6 20 ⅌ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—The market has been quoted strong and buoyant for Rio, in view of the very limited offerings, with a good demand. No invoices remaining in first hands here, no transactions were reported from first hands in the local market. At Baltimore 2,000 bags by the Zamoyden were sold at 18⅜c., gold, leaving none in first hands there. And at Mobile, 1,000 bags by the Adeone on private terms, closing out the supply in first hands in that market. Considerable inquiry is noted for desirable cargoes to arrive, and some sales are rumored, without reliable particulars, apart from a sale of 4,500 bags by the Bridal Star, to arrive at New-Orleans, at 18⅞c., gold. Other kinds are in request, but held rather above the views of buyers, checking business. Quotations as in our last.

COTTON—Has been quiet and rather weak for early delivery. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,541 bales, (of which 762 bales were placed on last evening,) including 723 bales to shippers and 818 bales to spinners. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Middling, 14⅞c.; Good Middling, 15⅛c. ⅌ lb. For forward delivery the business has been quite active, opening at lower prices, but closing stronger. Sales have been reported since our last of 28,900 bales, of which 5,300 bales were on last evening, and 22,900 bales to-day, with 2,000 more bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with October offerings closing at 14⅛c.; November, 14 9-16c.@14 19-32c.; December, 14⅝c.@14 25-32c.; January, 15 1-32c.; February, 15 11-32c.@15⅜c.; March, 15⅝c.; April, 15 27-32c.@15⅞c.; May, 16⅛c.@16 3-16c., and June, 16 11-32c.@16⅜c. The receipts at this port to-day were 5,158 bales, including 3,040 bales from Norfolk, 1,497 bales from Savannah, 225 bales from Baltimore, and 398 per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 19,324 bales, and thus far this week 95,747 bales, against 83,708 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 600,517 bales, against 449,647 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 25,148 bales; to the Continent, 6,564 bales; stock in New-York, 73,367 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 364,255 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Good Ordinary	13¾	13¾	14	14
Low Middling	14¼	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
Middling	14⅝	14⅝	15	15
Good Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Middling Fair	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Fair	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛

EGGS—Have been in fair request since our last within the range of from 21c.@28c. for ordinary to fancy, with the main dealings in supplies available at 23c. for fair to strictly choice.

FRUITS—In foreign Dried there continues a very good distributing business in most descriptions. Some large lots of Valencia Raisins have been sold, in all 15,000 bxs., the market closing up to 9½c. Of new Layer Raisins, in a jobbing way, 1,800 bxs. have been placed at $2 95@$3; of old Layers, sales 1,200 bxs. at $2 60.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been rather more inquiry for State and Western Flour on the basis of about yesterday's quotations, particularly for shipping extras within the range of $4 90@$5 10 in lines. Holders of low grade stock have been less urgent in their offerings. The medium and better grades have been rather quiet, and somewhat irregular, within the previous range. The sales since our last have been 15,700 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour, at $3 10@$3 85, chiefly $3 35@$3 75; Sour Flour at $4@$5 65; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$4 80, chiefly at $4@$4 10 for poor, and $4 40@$4 55 for good to choice; inferior to very good Extra State, $4 75@$5 10, mainly at $4 90@$5 10; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 10@$6 90, mostly at $5 50@$5 85; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western, $4 75@$5 10, mainly at $4 90@$5 10; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 80@$5 10; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5@$5 85, and Trade and Family Extras within the former range. Included in the sales have been 6,400 bbls. shipping stock on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour steady on a moderate trade; 1,050 bbls. sold....Rye Flour easier and moderately active; 500 bbls. sold, chiefly at $5@$5 50 for Superfine, the latter for choice. ....Corn-meal in fair request at former figures; sales, 600 bbls., including 125 bbls. Golden Ear, at $4 90 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in much better demand, mainly on export account, at an improvement of about ½c.@1c. a bushel on less urgent offerings of stock. The bulk of the business has been in new No. 2 Milwaukee, and in new No. 2 and No. 3 Chicago Spring. Winter has been less freely dealt in, but has been held with confidence. White and prime to choice Red and Amber Western Wheat has attracted most attention in the line of Winter. Sales have been reported since our last of 304,000 bushels, at $1 05@$1 06 for very good to choice new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, chiefly at $1 05@$1 05½ for very good to prime, afloat, closing firmly at $1 05½ for prime; $1 02½@$1 03½ for good to choice new No. 2 Chicago Spring, mainly at $1 02½@$1 03 for stock, afloat, closing firmly at $1 03 for prime; $1 03@$1 04 for new No. 2 North-west Spring; $1@$1 01 for new No. 3 Chicago Spring; $1 08@$1 16 for old No. 2 Spring; $1 12@$1 18 for No. 1 Spring; $1@$1 18 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 24@$1 36 for ordinary to extra White Western, mainly on the basis of $1 30 for No. 1 Michigan; $1 20@$1 25 for fair ordinary to very choice Amber Western; and $1 14@$1 20 for ordinary to very choice Red Western....Corn has been likewise in brisk demand, largely for export, opening rather easier in price, but closing firmly at about yesterday's final quotations. The dealings have been almost wholly in sound old Mixed Western, afloat, and from store, and to arrive. Yellow and white scarce and very quiet. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 312,000 bushels, at 87c.@87½c. for sound old Mixed Western, afloat, closing at 87½c. for prime; 86c.@86½c. for do., in store; 87c.@87½c. for do., to arrive; 82c.@83c. for old and new Mixed Western; 78½c.@81½c. for new Mixed do; 88c.@89c. for extra old Mixed do.; and $1 for old White Western, (1,600 bushels.)....Rye lower and difficult to place; Canada quoted at 90c., as the best bid, and up to 95c. asked. A boat-load sold on private terms for export....Barley has been rather quiet, owing partly to the advanced prices claimed for prime samples. Canada West quoted at the close at $1 43 bid, and up to $1 46@$1 48 asked. A boat-load was reported sold at $1 42½; and another of 10,500 bushels No. 2 Western at $1 31 ⅌ bushel. Orders have been sent abroad for French Barley....Barley-malt quiet within the previous range....Oats have been in very good demand, chiefly on local trade account, at an advance of fully 1c. ⅌ bushel, closing quite firmly, with prime stock offering much less freely. Sales have been reported since our last of 106,000 bushels, at 56½c.@59½c. for ordinary to choice Mixed Western, chiefly at 58¾c.@59c. for prime Chicago; 57c.@60c. for White Western, mainly at 59c.@60c. for about good to prime; 58c.@59c. for Mixed State, 59c.@60c. for White State. And for forward delivery, a boat load of prime Mixed Western, November option, at 59½c., quoted at the close at 60c., ⅌ bushel....Feed rather slow of sale at from $21@$32 ⅌ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been dull and weak, with Bags quoted at 11¾c.@12c.; Calcutta Bagging at 10c.; Domestic Bagging at 12c.@12¼c., the latter showing a further decline. Sales 200 rolls Domestic Cloth at quotations.

HAY AND STRAW—A moderate demand prevails for Bale Hay, which has been quoted about steady, including shipping grades at 55c.@65c. for fair to strictly prime; retailing qualities at 80c.@$1 05. Clover, 50c.@65c.; Salt Hay, 55c.@60c. Straw has been comparatively quiet, including Rye at 45c.@65c.; Oat, 45c.@55c.; and Wheat, 40c.@45c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, 200 bales sold at 2½c., currency; market very dull, generally. We quote American Hemp at $140@$150 (nominally) for undressed, and $220@$275 for dressed, ⅌ ton; Manila, 7¾c.@8¾c.; Sisal, 5¼c., gold; Jute, 3¼c.@5½c., gold; Jute Butts, 2½c., currency, ⅌ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been in moderate demand at unchanged prices. Sales, 4,000 Dry Galveston and 650 Dry Bogota on private terms.

HOPS—The inquiry has been fair for home use and shipment, within the previous range as to values. American crop, 1874, quoted 38c.@45c., the latter an extreme; American, crop 1873, 15c.@25c.; American, crop 1872, 12c.@15c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@12c.; Foreign, 1873, 18c.@25c.; California, 1874, 40c.@48c. ⅌ lb.

LEATHER—The market shows firmness as to values on desirable grades of stock, particularly for Hemlock tannages, which have been in most request. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 26½c.@27c. for Buenos Ayres, 25c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@26c. for California; Medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 27c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½c. for California; Heavy, 29c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 27½c.@29c. for Orinoco, and 28½c.@29½c. for California; good damaged stock, 24c.@26c.; poor do., 16c.@20c. ⅌ lb....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 36c.@38c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@40c.; Light Crop, 33c.@35c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36½c. ⅌ lb....Texas thus: Light, 32c.@34c.; Middle and over Crop, 33c.@39c.; Bellies, 14c.@18c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@30c. Rough Oak, 28c.@31c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Market firm, but without activity; quotations as in our last. Further sales of 45 bbls. new crop New-Orleans reported within the range of 80c.@85c., and small lots of old crop do. and of English Island within the previous range. Invoices of 305 puncheons Demerara and 238 casks Arecibo have been received, but not yet marketed.

NAVAL STORES—Resin firm, on the basis of $2 35 for Strained, but quiet; 400 bbls. No. 1 sold at $3 50@$4 ⅌ 280 lbs....Tar and Pitch inactive, at former figures....Spirits Turpentine in better demand, at rather firmer rates; sales, 150 bbls. merchantable at 36c., and 150 bbls. New-York pkgs. at 37½c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in moderate demand at easier prices; early deliveries, in bulk, quoted at 5⅛c.@5¼c. Sales, 1,000 bbls., December, at 5½c., and 1,000 bbls., November, at 5⅜c. Shipping stock at 8⅝c.@8¾c....Refined sold to the extent of 11,000 bbls., early deliveries, at 11⅛c.@11¼c. At Philadelphia, quoted at 11c.@11¼c....Refined, in cases, 17c....City Naphtha, 9¾c.@10c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in much better demand, and quoted decidedly higher, closing buoyantly. The inquiry has been largely on export account. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 1,150 bbls., in job lots, at $20@$20 25, with ice-cured stock quoted at $20 50, and 1,000 bbls. at $19 50@$20 05, closing at $20@$20 05, cash, for round lots. Prime Mess quoted at $20@$21, and Extra Prime at $17@$18, on a light trade. And for forward delivery of Western Mess, 1,250 bbls., October options, at $20@$20 25, with November quoted at $20 bid....Dressed Hogs firm at 7¾c.@8c. for City, on a fair inquiry....Cut Meats quiet, at about former rates. Sales 250 fresh Shoulders, in bulk, at 6c.; 500 Pickled Shoulders, at 8¾c.; 1,200 Pickled Hams, at 11c.; small lots of Smoked Shoulders, at 10c.; 750 Smoked Hams, at 13c.@13¼c., chiefly at 13c.; 10,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, at 10½c.@10¾c. Dry-salted Shoulders, boxed, December and January options, quoted at 6¾c.@7c....Bacon has been dull and heavy; 25 bxs. City Long Clear sold at 10¼c.; quoted at the close at 10c.@10¼c.; and for forward delivery 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, December option, at 9⅝c., which was the asking price at the close....Lard has been quoted stronger in price, on restricted offerings, and a moderate inquiry for supplies. Sales for early delivery embraced 135 tcs. new Western Steam at 14c.; 290 tcs. City do. at 13½c.; 140 tcs. No. 1 City at 13c., with small lots of Refined at 14c.@14¼c.; and for forward delivery, the market has been very quiet, with Western Steam, on November options, held at 12½c., seller the remainder of the year quoted at 11 13-16c.@11⅞c.; seller six months, at 11⅜c.@11⅞c....Beef quiet at yesterday's revised quotations....Of Beef Hams, small lots of prime to very choice Western sold at $20@$21 25 ⅌ bbl....There has been a moderate inquiry noted for the finer grades of Butter at about previous rates. The lower grades are generally dull and heavy. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails, from 25c.@40c. for fair ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 40c.@45c. for very choice to fancy; 19c.@31c. for fair ordinary to strictly prime Western, and 32c.@36c. for choice to fancy....Cheese has been in fair request, partly for export, on the basis of our quotations. We quote: State Factory at 12½c.@16¼c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 13½c.@16c. for good to fancy State Dairy, 7c.@15c.; Western, 6c.@15c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Has been moderately sought after, in a jobbing way, at firm prices. Carolina, ordinary to choice, quoted at $6 75@$8 25; Rangoon, free, at $6@$6 25, and Patna, free, at $7@$7 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—There has been a fair demand noted for the leading kinds at former rates. Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 25; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 35c.@40c.; St. Martin, 35c.40c.

SALTPETRE—Has been dull and nominal at 5½c., gold, free.

SEEDS—Clover very quiet and irregular in price; sales, 200 bags prime reported at 9½c. ⅌ lb. Other kinds dull and as last quoted.

SKINS—The market has been depressed and weak for most kinds of stock. The demand has been quite moderate. We quote: Guatemala Deer, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 55c.@57½c.; Central American, not trimmed, 50½c.; Sisal, 60c.; Para, 62c.; Puerto Cabello, 52½c., currency, ⅌ lb.; Tampico Goat, 57½c.; Matamoras, 57½c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 52½c.; Payta, 50c.@52½c.; Curacoa, 55c.; Cape, 40c.; Madras, ⅌ skin, 50c.@55c.; Patna, 34c.@40c., currency.

SOAP—Has been in demand in a jobbing way at unaltered rates, with Castile quoted at 9¼c.@9¾c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—Raw, dull on the basis of yesterday's reduced quotations, ranging from 8⅜c.@8¾c. for fair to prime refining. Sales, to-day, 624 hhds., and 5 bbls., including 330 hhds. refining Cuba at 8⅜c.@8⅝c.; 200 hhds. prime do. do. at 8¾c.; and 94 hhds. and 5 bbls. Demerara, in bond, (for Canada,) at 6c. gold, ⅌ lb. Refined, inactive at about yesterday's figures.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been held with much confidence, in view of the limited supply of strictly prime available, but has been rather moderately dealt in; sales equal to 145,000 lbs. fair to strictly prime at 8½c.@8 15-16c., with choice held at 9c....Of Stearine, 125 tcs. strictly prime sold at 15¾c ⅌ lb.; market firm.

TEAS—There has been rather more inquiry for Green, with 2,500 half-chests old taken for the Canada market. Aside from this, trade has been light, with 1,100 half-chests Oolong and 250 half-chests Green, placed from first hands, on private terms. Quotations unchanged.

WHISKY—Again lower, on a fair business; sales, 450 bbls., including 300 bbls. at 99½c., and 150 bbls. at 99¼c.; also, 50 bbls. low proof at $1 ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been fairly active in the way of berth freights, the offerings having been mostly of Grain, Cotton, and Provisions, with the advantage as to rates in favor of shippers in most instances. The chartering movement shows more animation, with Grain and Petroleum tonnage held with more confidence ....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 180 bales Cotton at ¼d. ⅌ lb.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 5¼d. ⅌ bushel, and, by steam, 1,850 bales Cotton at 9-32d.@⅜d., chiefly at 5-16d. ⅌ lb.; 32,000 bushels Grain, in bags, at 6d.; 16,000 bushels Corn, in bulk, at 5d. ⅌ bushel; 1,100 bxs. Bacon at 25s.@30s., mainly at 25s.; 350 pkgs. Butter, and 1,400 bxs. Cheese at 30s.@35s.; 75 hhds. Tallow at 25s. ⅌ ton; 100 tcs. Beef on private terms. Also, a bark, with about 1,700 bales Cotton, from Norfolk, reported at 13-32d.; another, with about 1,850 bales do., from Galveston, at 9-16d., with option of the Continent at ⅝d. ⅌ lb. And a ship, 1,311 tons, and a bark, 590 tons, with Sugar, reported from Callao, as loading on the coast, the latter at 74s. And two ships, 1,400 and 1,000 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 70s.@68s. 9d....For London, by sail, 16,000 bushels Corn, in bags, at 6¼d. ⅌ bushel, and by steam, 200 bales Hops, on private terms, quoted at about 7-16d.@½d. ⅌ lb....For Bristol Channel, a bark, 316 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 71s. 3d....For Cardiff, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 7d. ⅌ bushel, with option of Bristol....For Dublin, a Norwegian bark, 459 tons, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 4s. 6d. ⅌ quarter....For the east coast of Ireland, direct, an Italian bark, 383 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain at 4s. 3d. per quarter; another, 539 tons, hence, with about 3,800 quarters do. on private terms; and a bark, 247 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 75s....For Belfast, a British bark, 418 tons, with about 2,900 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d. ⅌ quarter....For the United Kingdom, direct, a German bark, 344 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 3s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl., and a British ship, with Lumber, from Doboy, reported at £5 for Yellow Pine....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 458 tons, hence, with 2,900 quarters Grain at 4s. 3d.; a Norwegian bark, 429 tons, with about 2,700 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 4s. ⅌ quarter; and a Norwegian bark, 381 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Naphtha at 4s. 3d., or, if direct, at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Bremen, by steam, 200 tcs. Lard, 200 bbls. Apples, 100 bales Cotton, and 500 pkgs. mdse. at current rates....For Lisbon, a Norwegian bark, 432 tons, with about 22,000 bushels Grain, in ship's bags, at 13½c. ⅌ bushel. ....For Gibraltar, by sail, 50 bbls. Flour at 55c. ⅌ bbl., and 80 bxs. Tobacco at 80c. ⅌ box....For Valencia, a German brig, 320 tons, hence, with about 1,600 bbls. and 2,500 cases Refined Petroleum at 4s. 3d. and 20c. ....For Genoa, an American bark, with Tobacco, from Baltimore, at 22s.; and a British bark, with Coal, from Pictou, reported at 16s@20s., as to options, privileges extending to the Adriatic....For Trieste, an Austrian bark, 488 tons, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. ⅌ bbl., and £5 gratuity....For the River Platte, a British bark, with Lumber, from Pascagoula, reported at $20, net....For Rio Janeiro, a German brig, 240 tons, with Flour, from Baltimore, at 90c. ⅌ bbl....For Jamaica, a schooner, hence, with general cargo, reported at 45c. ⅌ bbl....For Havana, a British brig, with Coal, from Little Glace Bay, reported at $3, gold....For the north side of Cuba and back, four schooners, (several trips,) reported at $5....For St. Thomas, an American bark, 451 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $1,800, gold....For New-York, a schooner, with Salt, from St. Kitts, at 10c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1874.

On this forenoon, at One Hundredth Street Yards trade in Beeves was very slow, prices being from 7c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights 6 cwt. to 7¾ cwt. Milch Cows not quoted. Veals fair from 8c.@10c. ⅌ lb. Grass Calves from $7@$16, and Veal also from 3c.@6c. ⅌ lb. Sheep were fair from 4c.@5⅞c. ⅌ lb. Lambs moderate, from 7c.@8c. ⅌ lb. Live Hogs were held on sale; City Dressed from 7⅜c.@7⅞c. ⅌ lb., trade being a trifle more firm than on yesterday.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 71 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 97 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold in part for J. & T. Goff 159 generally good Kentucky Steers at 12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; Siegel & Meyer held on sale 413 Illinois Steers. The herds forwarded by Morris Waixels & Co. were disposed of as follows: M. Lauterbach held on sale 75 Illinois Steers. D. Waixel sold 53 poor Illinois Steers from 9c.@9½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; held on sale 84 Illinois Steers. F. Samuels held on sale 108 Colorado Steers. M. Goldschmidt held on sale 92 Illinois Steers.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—J. Kirby sold 26 Sheep, weight 3,060 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 4 Sheep, weight 490 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 40 Lambs, weight 2,850 lbs., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb. S. McGraw sold 37 grass Calves at 3¾c. ⅌ lb.; 58 Lambs, weight 4,340 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 21 Ohio Sheep, weight 2,080 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 216 Ohio Sheep, weight 19,890 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 18 Ohio Sheep, weight 1,680 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 150 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,250 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 127 Canada Lambs, weight 8,540 lbs., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 174 Canada Lambs, weight 9,540 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 158 Canada Lambs, weight 10,990 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 30 Texan grass Calves, weight 7,300 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 28 Texan grass Calves, weight 6,500 lbs. at 4¾c. ⅌ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Judd & Buckingham sold 229 Sheep, weight 15,170 lbs., at 4c. ⅌ lb.; 335 Sheep, weight 27,670 lbs., at 4¾c. ⅌ lb.; 205 Sheep, weight 15,560 lbs., at 4⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 419 Sheep, weight 41,650 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; held on sale, 9 cars of Sheep. P. Lerch sold 440 common Indiana Sheep, weight 76 lbs. ⅌ head, at 4¼c. ⅌ lb.; T. H. Reid held on sale 4 car loads of Ohio Hogs.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Oct. 26, 1874: 787 head of horned Cattle, 11,925 Sheep and Lambs, 534 Veals and Calves, 12,302 Hogs, 5 Horses—all save the horned Cattle on transit to New-York City.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at One Hundredth Street Yards: 1,177 head of horned Cattle, 5 Cows, 327 Veals and Calves, 85 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 4,720 Sheep and Lambs, 17 Cows, 215 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 8,784 Hogs, 3,303 Sheep and Lambs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,190 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,268 head, or 604 cars, against 622 cars for the same time last week; good stock scarce and ¼c. off from last week's prices; common neglected and selling off ½c. from last week's rates; about 1,900 head disposed of; sales, 300 Indiana Steers, ranging from 950 to 1,362 at $3 50@$6 12½; 600 Illinois Steers, ranging from 977 to 1,443 lbs., at $4 12½@$6 50; 300 Texas Steers, ranging from 1,056 to 1,085 lbs., at $3 40@$4 25; 400 Kentucky Steers, ranging from 1,219 to 1,380 lbs., at $5 80@$6 15; 200 Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,185 to 1,365 lbs., at $5 25@$6 12½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 3,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 19,800, against 18,400 for the same time last week; yards crowded with Sheep. Prices off ¼c. on all grades. Western Sheep slow of sale; Canada Lambs, $6@$6 50; Canada Sheep, $5@$5 65; Western Sheep, $4@$4 50; some bunches sold before arrival were delivered at higher rates. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 21,600, against 13,400 for the same time last week. Market active at stiffer prices; Yorkers, $5 50@$5 75; heavy Hogs, $5 90@$6 12½.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Flour—Demand light; holders firm; Extra Spring $4 50@$5 25. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Spring 87¾c.@88c.; No. 2 do., 84c.@84¼c., spot; 84¼c., November; 83⅞c., December; No. 3 do., 77½c.@78c.; Rejected, 75c. Corn active and higher, especially for spot or October; 67¼c.@67⅝c., November; 65c. all the year; Rejected, 67c.; New, 60c., on track. Corn active and higher, especially for spot and October; No. 2 Mixed, 71c. cash and October; 67¼c.@67⅜c., November; Rejected, 41c.@41¼c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley in good demand; No. 2 Spring, $1 16¼, cash; $1 07½@$1 08, November; No. 3 do., 90c.@98c. Pork steady for spot; demand fair; prices advanced for futures; $19 spot; $16 62½ all the year; $17 15@$17 20 for February. Lard in fair demand and higher, at 12⅛c.@12½c. spot; $11 15@$11 20 all the year. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Whisky in fair demand and lower, at 97c. Freights steady and unchanged. On the open board, this afternoon, Wheat closed higher, at 84½c. for November; 85½c. for December. Corn easier, at 70¼c.@70½c. for October; 65¼c.@67c. for November. Oats, 48c. for October. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 60,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 34,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 85,000 bushels Wheat, 91,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 8,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—Flour—Low grades scarce and firm; higher grades about 25c. lower; Superfine Winter, $3 90@$4; Extra do., $4@$4 25; Double Extra do., $4 25@$4 50; Treble, $4 75@$5; Family, including Fancy, $5@$6 25. Wheat dull and irregular; No. 3 Red Fall, 93c.@94c.; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 05@$1 06½. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed, 68c.@70c., according to location. Oats firmer; more doing; No. 2, 48¾c.@49c. cash; 50c. November; 51c. December; 49c. all the year. Barley—High grades firm; others 5c. lower; No. 3 Spring, 85c.@90c.; No. 2 do., $1 05@$1 10; choice to fancy, $1 17½@$1 25. Rye better at 80c.@82c. Whisky steady at 99c. Pork quiet at $20 50. Dry-salted Meats and Bacon quiet; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard dull; Summer, 12c. Hogs dull; Yorkers, $4 75@$5; bacon, $5@$5 25; butchers', $5 50@$5 75. Cattle dull and weak; market overstocked with poor grades; Texan range from $1 20@$3 50; natives, $2 25@$4; prime to choice Steers would bring $4 50@$5 50; none offering. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels; Hogs, 3,000; Cattle, 2,200. Shipments—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 17,405 bbls.; Wheat, 140,023 bushels; Corn, 58,400 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels; Barley, 10,510 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 151,188 bushels; Corn, 78,578 bushels; Oats, 38,444 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 38,900 bushels; Corn, 89,729 bushels; Oats, 63,857 bushels. Canal Freights unchanged; Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 6c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $5 75@$6; Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; White, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat dull; slow sales of White Wheat at $1 20; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 09@$1 10; do. No. 2 do. at 98c.@99c.; Chicago No. 2 do. at 94c.@95c. Corn dull; sales of No. 2 Western at 78c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western held at 54c.@55c. Rye nominal at 96c. Barley irregular; Western, $1 20@$1 25; Canada, $1 30@$1 35; Barley-malt firm; No. 2 Western, $1 50@$1 60; Western, $1 40@$1 50. Other articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Flour steady; sales, 2,000 bbls. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 10; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 25; Extra do., $1 30. Corn quiet at 89c.@90c. Barley higher; sales early of 21,000 bushels Canada at $1 38, and later, 10,000 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 40. Corn-meal, $38 for Bolted, $37 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $23; Middlings, $30 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7c.; Corn and Rye, 6½c.; Barley, 6c. to New-York; Barley, 5¼c. to Albany; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson; $3 50 to New-York. Lake Receipts—80,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 60,600 bushels Barley, 2,300 bushels Rye. 772,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—6,400 bushels Wheat, 78,000 bushels Barley, 636,000 feet of Lumber.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 28.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 17; No. 3 do., $1 11; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 12; Extra do., $1 18; Amber Michigan, $1 05; November, $1 05½; December, $1 07; No. 1 Red, $1 10; No. 2 do., $1 04; December, $1 05; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 17½; No. 2 do., $1 08. Corn steady; High Mixed, 74c.; New do., 68c.; New Low Mixed, 64c.; Michigan, 72c.; New, 57c.; No Grade, 70c.; New, 58c. Oats steady; No. 2, 48½c.; November, 49c.; Michigan, 48½c. Freights unchanged. Clover-seeds, $5 35. Receipts—25,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 28.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1 at 93c., No. 2 at 87c.; November, 85c.; December, 85c. Oats firmer and in fair demand; No. 2 at 48½c. Corn scarce; nominal; No. 2 Mixed, 75c. Rye steady; No. 1 at 87c.@90c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, in store, $1 13; November, $1 09; No. 3 Spring, in store, 81c. Provisions inactive; nominal. Pork, $19, cash; $18 next week. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 8c. Receipts—Flour, 4,200 bbls.; Wheat, 89,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 166,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and nominally lower. Corn dull; old, 75c.@78c.; new, 60c. Oats dull at 50c.@55c. Rye dull and lower at 93c.@94c. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter dull and unsettled. Lard quiet; Summer, 12½c.@12¾c. spot; prime Steam, 11c., December. Bulk Meats firmer; Shoulders, 7¼c.; new Sides quotable at 10¼c.@10½c. for Clear Rib; 10¾c.@11¼c. for Clear. Bacon—Shoulders firmer at 7⅞c.@8c.; Sides quiet. Whisky steady at 99c.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn firm and scarce; New, shelled, 85c. Oats dull and declining at 60c. Pork in fair demand and higher at $24. Lard unchanged at 14½c.@14¾c. Bacon quiet and unchanged at 7⅝c.@7¾c. for Shoulders; 13c.@13¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 13⅜c.@13⅝c. for Clear Sides. Bulk Meats dull and unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Nothing doing in Wheat. Rye steady, but quiet. Corn dull, at 89c.@92c. for old, in lots; new, 80c.@82c. Oats in fair request; sales of seven cars No. 2 Mixed at 57½c.; one car No. 2 White State at 59c.; one car No. 1 Mixed do. at 57½c. Barley firmly held; sales, one car No. 2 six-rowed State at $1 40. Malt steady.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 28.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady at 95c.@$1 10. Corn—In the car, 60c.; Shelled steady; new, 58c.@60c.; old, 68c.@70c., in elevator. Oats steady at 48c.@50c., in elevator. Rye steady at 92c.@93c. Barley steady at $1 10@$1 16. Hogs quiet at $5@$5 60.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 28.—Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Oats unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged at 90c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c. Pork nominal. Bulk Meats nominal. Lard nominal. Whisky 99c.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 28.—Wheat firm; No. 1 Red, $1 09; No. 2 do., $1 05. Coal Oil nominally unchanged. [illegible] Standard White, in car lots, 9¼c.; State Test, 11½c.; small lots 1c.@2c. higher.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 28.—Spirits of Turpentine dull at 32½c. Rosin nominal; Strained $1 65. Turpentine—Crude heavy at $1 60 for Hard; $2 60 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar quiet at $1 90.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Oct. 28.—Cotton weak; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅞c.; net receipts, 1,804 bales; gross, 1,804 bales; exports, coastwise, 175 bales; sales, 1,650 bales; stock, 37,190 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 28.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 14c.@14⅛c.; Low Middling, 13⅝c.@14c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅛c.@13¼c.; net receipts, 6,364 bales; gross, 6,389 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,174 bales; sales, 2,101 bales; stock, 65,757 bales.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 28.—Cotton—Demand and offerings light; lower to sell; Middling, 13¾c.@14c.; Low Middling, 13⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts 2,077 bales; shipments, 1,048 bales; sales, 3,600 bales; stock, 25,556 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—Cotton tending down; Middling, 14⅛c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 964 bales; gross, 1,955 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,519 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; last evening, 4,400 bales; stock, 67,075 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 28.—Cotton lower; Middling, 13⅞c.; Low Middling, 13⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 4,545 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,465 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 51,759 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅛c.; net receipts, 1,375 bales; exports coastwise, 983 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 21,454 bales.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 28.—The Wool market remains in the same comparatively quiet state noticed for some weeks. Manufacturers are looking around and compelled to purchase more or less every week to keep their machinery running. Medium grades of Fleece and Combing and Delaine selections are about the only descriptions that buyers purchase with any spirit, and stocks are so light that buyers find it difficult to supply their wants. Most of the desirable and straight lots of fine Fleeces are held very firm, as there is a very confident feeling that all will be wanted. Some lots that have been picked over, and from which all that was really desirable has been selected, have been sold at some concessions to close up invoices. We quote Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, medium, X, and XX, at 52c.@55c.; Wisconsin and Michigan Fleeces at 48c.@52c.; Combing and Delaine selections at 57c.@62c.; California Spring at 30c.@42c., and California Fall at 20c.@27c., ⅌ lb. Pulled is quiet, but desirable lots are scarce; prices range from 40c.@55c., ⅌ lb.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 28—12:30 P. M.—The rate for Money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 2 ⅌ cent. Erie Railway Shares, 26½@26¾.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 26⅜.

5:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 26½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 20c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and depressed; Middling Uplands, 7⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8¼d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive is 1-16d. cheaper; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped September and October, at 7 9-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 7⅝d.; do., nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 7½d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 7 9-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 7⅞d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 34s. 6d.@34s. 9d. ⅌ quarter.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 7 9-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 7 13-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 71s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine; Lard, 60s. ⅌ cwt.; Pork, 74s. ⅌ bbl. for new Mess.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 26@26½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 22½c.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,400 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 7 15-16d.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Refined Petroleum, 8¼d. ⅌ gallon. Tallow, 46s. ⅌ cwt.

6 P. M.—Tallow, 46s.@46s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. for new.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 26s. 3d.@26s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Oct. 28.—Petroleum, 24½f. ⅌ cwt. for fine Pale American.

THE FAILURE OF E. E. MORGAN'S SONS.

In reference to the failure of E. E. Morgan's Sons, already reported by telegraph, the San Francisco *Call* of Oct. 20 says: "Such of the merchants as were not cognizant of the premonitory symptoms were yesterday electrified by the announcement that the firm of E. E. Morgan's Sons had failed. The crash is noteworthy from the fact that Morgan's Sons are the agents of the Grangers in their shipments abroad. Happily the conditions of the agreement with the farmers are such that the full force of the disaster falls mainly upon the firm, and will not distress the farmers to any serious extent. The precipitating cause of the crash is an attachment on the part of the London and San Francisco Bank for $164,000, and the indebtedness for this amount is not of recent standing, but represents disastrous transactions of last year, on which one per cent. interest per month was being paid. The Granger movement, its hopes and progress, are tolerably familiar to the population of California, and as the agents for the Grangers, the firm of E. E. Morgan's Sons had a good standing. This house has long been established in New-York, dating from 1811. The founder died six or seven years ago, and the business of ship-broking fell into the hands of two sons. There was a capital of half a million dollars on which to sustain the business. Mr. Walcott, the head of the firm in this city, married into the family and became a partner. Business was begun as a branch house in this city in April, 1873. The firm had a good credit in the city, and was well received, the London and San Francisco Bank especially giving accommodation to any required extent. In certain wheat transactions last year, the results were unfavorable, but the bank tided over the difficulties at the rate of interest mentioned. The firm then allied itself with the Grangers, and an agreement was drawn up for mutual benefit. This agreement, as far as it has transpired from the parties themselves, was something of the nature herewith indicated. Morgan's Sons, as agents of the Grangers, agreed for a commission less than current rates to receive consignments of wheat and to forward it to Liverpool, there to be disposed of by sub-agents—Barron Brothers. An advance was made of one cent per pound in cash, and the margin, whatever that might be, was to go to the farmer, subject to deduction for commission and actual freight charges. Thus, if Morgan's Sons chartered a vessel to arrive at a higher rate of freight than prevailed when she was in port and was being loaded, they were to bear the loss; if, on the contrary, freights went up, they had the profit, the farmer having neither profit nor gain on the freight. The margin on freights is supposed to be the straw that has broken the camel's back. It is said the firm has about eighty vessels chartered at a price varying from £4 and upward, possibly some recent engagements lower than this figure, and within a couple of months there has been a manifest tumble in the freight market. Other shippers have been able to withstand the shock, and Morgan's Sons have not. From G. W. Wright, the lecturer to the State Grange, we have the assurance that the failure does not affect the Grange organization at all, nor the Grangers' Bank, and that the farmers who have shipped wheat through the firm, the shipping being in their own names, will receive the margin coming to them, just as if the firm had not failed. The Executive Committee of the Grangers will be called together immediately, and the probabilities are that shipments will be continued through Morgan's Sons. Mr. Wright, however, states that the Grangers are in no wise bound to the firm, but are independent, and in a position to act as they please."

IMPORTANT LAW SUIT IN BALTIMORE.

Real estate men in Baltimore have been for several weeks anticipating the commencement of a case in the Circuit Court that involves issues of the utmost importance to hundreds of persons in the city, and last Saturday the expected bill of complaint was filed by Mr. Latrobe, on behalf of Theresa Haskie against Daniel B. Banks, to get the lease of lot No. 142, on the north side of Thames street, renewed. The *American* says: "In this and in many similar cases coming up at this time, parties held real estate under leases for ninety-nine years, with the privilege of renewal forever, but permitted the leases to expire before asking renewal. Subsequently, months and years after the leases expire, the lessees call on the heirs of the original lessors, and, making proffer of the back rents that have accrued, they demand a renewal of the lease. The parties to whom the property and valuable improvement would revert decline to grant the new leases, and, in the case now begun, a bill is filed to compel them to receive the back pay and make the leases demanded. The Court is thus to decide whether the renewal must be before or at the expiration of the ninety-nine years' lease, or can be at any time afterward when the back pay is proffered. The questions involved are particularly important, as many leases given in this city ninety-nine years ago at low rates have expired, or are soon to do so, and the cases are, in their nature, a good deal like the anti-rent litigations under Van Rensselaer leases in New-York."

SCRANTON COAL SALE.

At the monthly sale of coal by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, yesterday, the bidding was brisk, and prices marked a slight advance. The following table shows the result of the sale, together with the prices, as compared with those of September. There were 62,000 tons sold:

	Tons.	September.	October.
Steam-boat	5,000	$5 17½@$5 30	$5 47½@$5 50
Grate	15,000	5 22½@ 5 27½	5 22½@ 5 27½
Egg	8,000	........@ 5 35	5 67½@ 5 70
Stove	26,000	6 02½@ 6 05	6 15 @ 6 20
Chestnut	8,000	4 95 @ 5 00	5 00 @.........

THE NEW ARBITRATION COURT.

One case was heard yesterday before Judge Fancher, of the Chamber of Commerce Court of Arbitration. It related to the firm of Townsend, Baker & Co., who had made an assignment of their property to Charles P. Crosby. It appears that a Mr. Stillman had loaned, or advanced, to the firm $50,000, making a claim for that amount as one of the creditors. But some of the creditors allege that this loan, or advance, was made under circumstances constituting Mr. Stillman a special partner of the firm; hence they claim that he cannot recover. Owing to the absence of important witnesses the case was postponed.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
1—Orcutt vs. Lamb.
66—Clark vs. Clark, &c.
77—Stiles vs. Carman.
95—Van Rensst vs. N. Y. College of V. S.
97—Townshend vs. Cady.
105—Orcutt vs. Lamb.
118—Weed Sewing-machine Co. vs. Jacobus.
146—Green vs. Lee.
167—Matter of Bernheimer.
168—Matter of Owens.
169—Matter of Murphy.
170—Matter of Budelman.

Nos.
171—Matter of Bohm.
190—Shaw & Wilcox Co vs. Daggett.
191—Shaw & Wilcox Co vs. Sutphens.
196—Matter of Furniss.
261—Park vs. Musgrave.
268—Benjamin vs. Remsen.
269—Pasquet vs. Dietz.
270—Sheppard vs. Dietz.
272—Dewey vs. Colligan.
280—Abrahams, Executor, vs. Grinnell.
281—Sonneborn, &c., vs. Lavarello.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Lawrence, JJ.

Nos.
80—Roberts vs. Hill.
149—Excelsior Pet. Co. vs. Lacey, Ex'r, &c.
150—Same vs. Same.
193—Saltonstall vs. Lard.
196—Clark vs. Donaldson.
87—Romain et al. vs. Garth, Ex'r, et al.
88—Same vs. Same.
72—Penfield vs. James et al.
73—Same vs. Same.
141—Gilman vs. Reddington.
143—McClellan et al. vs. Reddington.
145—Gilman vs. Gilman et al.
154—Same vs. Same.
103—Powers vs. Trenor.

Nos.
95—In the matter, &c., Schell, Trustee, &c.
201—Livingston vs. Murray, impleaded, &c.
208—Bronson vs. Dimock.
209—Bush et al. vs. Treadwell.
210—Lathrop vs. Godfrey et al.
211—Harris vs. Equitable Life Ass. Society.
212—Whelan vs. Gloucester.
213—Am. Pres. Church vs. Pres. Church, &c.
214—Voorhees et al. vs. Olmstead et al.
215—Schenck vs. Smith impleaded.
216—Schenck vs. Ingraham, impl'd, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
3864—Fallon vs. The Mayor, &c.
1440—Sturgis, &c., vs. The Virginia S. S. P. Co.
2674—S. R. National Bank of M. vs. Williams et al.
2704—Fitzgerald, &c., vs. National S. S. Co.
384—Ford et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
——People of the State vs. De Camp et al.
2758—Cunningham vs. The Mayor, &c.
2152—McMahon, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
2804—Matthews et al. vs. Taylor.
2806—Geuraud vs. Spencer.
2808—Williams vs. Kansas and Pacific R. R. Co.

2810—Day vs. New-York and Fort Lee Railroad Company.
2814—Hart vs. Hotchkiss.
2816—Southard vs. Baxter.
2818—Bowen vs. Grenelle et al.
2820—Stuyvesant Bank vs. Babcock.
2824—Rogers et al. vs. Morton et al.
2826—Fays et al. vs. Spouse.
2828—Hall vs. Van Winkle.
2830—Ferry vs. Ladd, Jr., et al.
2832—MacMahon vs. Connecticut Ins. Co.
2834—Brown vs. Loder.
2836—Robert, Jr., vs. Wood.
2838—McClenahan vs. Kelly.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
1889—Corrigan vs. Sheffield et al.
317—Hauck vs. Craighead et al., executors.
2921—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.
3435—Hoyer vs. The Mayor, &c.
2217—Urhahn vs. Brasch et al.
1751—Ganong vs. Tribune Association.
1983—Marshall vs. Am. Cor. Iron Co.
3639—Gelpcke vs. Quintell.
1951—Walsh vs. Mead.
1959—Watson vs. Dimock.
2001—Baldwin vs. Smidt.
1499—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor.
1213—Lowenthal vs. The Mayor.

1465—Bates et al. vs. Barber et al.
2055—Powers vs. Heath.
483—Farrar Coal Co. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1651—Allis vs. Philipsburg Manufacturing Co.
1137—Schuyler vs. Stevens.
447—Wormser vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1285—Dean vs. Brennan.
1907—World Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Cohn.
1941—Lane vs. Kingsland.
2011—Hall et al. vs. Richardson et al.
1747—Covert vs. Beman, Executor.
1553—Hollister vs. Englehart, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Case on, No. 695—Clark vs. Flanagan.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.
626—Blanchard vs. Brigham.
1122—Witkowski et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
502—Harnett et al. vs. Garvey.
718—Pinet et al. vs. Kinne.
552—Hieronymus vs. Petrie et al.
710—Lepold vs. Hagan.
736—Rubin vs. The Relief Ins. Co. N. Y.
738—Bull's Head Bank vs. Harrison et al.

Nos.
740—Hyde vs. Doran et al.
742—Wiggins vs. Continental Ins. Co. N. Y.
746—Cecil et al. vs. Richardson.
748—Wilson vs. King.
750—Peck, Ex'r, et al. vs. Cohen.
752—Lumley vs. The Graphic Co. of Montreal.
754—Odell et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Daly, J.

Nos.
1173—Koehnke vs. Ross.
1253—Beaumont vs. Kempton.
1068—Moller et al. vs. Tuska.
1069—Same vs. Same.
1207—Lawrence vs. Marsh.
1282—Reilly vs. The Mayor.
770—Jobes vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
1154—Eicke vs. Brennan.
1214—Cogswell vs. Walsh.
1104—Weber vs. The Turnverein, N. Y.
1991—McGowan vs. The Mayor.
1088—Murray vs. Walsh et al.
1148—Dilleber vs. Buckman.

Nos.
1107—Moore vs. Day.
1212—Howland et al. vs. Murphy.
1432—Pacific Bank vs. Gershnon.
2092—Birschoff vs. Straubs.
2088—Hill vs. Mitchell.
2081—McGregor vs. Bryan.
1229—McCarthy vs. Brennan.
1230—Mead vs. Brennan.
989—Peck vs. Weber.
2055—McClosky vs. The Mayor.
2174—Gillespie vs. The Mayor, &c.
643—Kaufman vs. Metzger et al.

MARINE COURT—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Brady, J.

Edward Broderick, John H. Decker, James O'Brien robbery.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

James Townsend, robbery.
William Parker, robbery.
Patrick Sweeny, felonious assault and battery.
Amena Lewis and Jordon Butler, felonious assault and battery.
Louis Marks, burglary.
Charles Core, burglary.
William Hays, burglary.
Mathew Trainor, burglary.
William Johnson, burglary.
William Bosey, burglary.
Charles Johnson and Frederick Loirvea, burglary.

Charles Desor, grand larceny.
Caroline Dehm, grand larceny.
George H. Mix, grand larceny.
Thomas Collins, Patrick J. Kennedy, and Herman Weirmann, grand larceny.
Henry Hart, grand larceny.
Isaac Welsh, larceny from the person.
Gustave Luin, forgery.
Charles Brunell et al., cruelty to animals.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Averill vs. Webster; upon the plaintiff's offer filed; motion denied, without costs.

Livingston vs. White; dismissed.

In the matter of Kroaks; proceedings dismissed; memorandum.

In the matter of Maynard; report confirmed and order granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Donohue.

Devol vs. Barnes; case and amendments settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Hart vs. The Lathrop Combination Sewing-machine Company; proceedings dismissed.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 38.—*Seward, &c., vs. Steam-ship Teutonia.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.—This was a case of collision which occurred on the Mississippi. The Teutonia is a foreign steamer, of the Hamburg-American Packet Company, plying between Hamburg and New-Orleans. The steamer A. G. Brown plies between New-Orleans and the South-west Pass of the Mississippi. The collision occurred on the night of Dec. 30, 1868, and resulted in the sinking of the Brown. The case was tried twice before the District Judge, the second time, on the prayer of the libellees, per a jury. The Judge was assisted by two experts, and the judgment was, on both trials, in favor of the libelants, on the ground that the collision was the result of carelessness and negligence on the part of the Teutonia. The Circuit Court reversed the decree, and charged the Brown with the fault. This decree is here for review, and it is urged that the Brown obeyed every rule of navigation, and that the Teutonia failed in her signals, and violated the Navigation act of 1852, in attempting to navigate the river, and cast about for an anchorage in a dense fog.

Durant & Homer, for appellants; P. Phillips, for appellee.

No. 37.—*Stickney, Assignee, vs. Wilb.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Ohio—This was a proceeding to review in the Circuit Court a decision of the District Court, holding that Wilb had no lien upon lands of one Vandeveer, a bankrupt, upon which he claimed to hold a valid mortgage. It appeared that the deed had been executed to one Russ, to whom it was never delivered, and that it was subsequently delivered to Wilb by Vandeveer, in consideration of the former's becoming security for the latter, Vandeveer having previously caused it to be recorded. Wilb had to pay the sum for which he was liable as Vandeveer's surety, and the question was whether the bankrupt's estate was subject to the lien. The District Court held it was not, but the Circuit Court ruled otherwise, and charged the estate.

It is here maintained that the Circuit Court had no jurisdiction in such a case, and that in any event it erred in charging the property with this liability as a lien, for Wilb acquired no title by the delivery of the mortgage to him. The mortgage not having been delivered to the grantee was without any effect.

A. G. Riddle for appellant; George E. Seny for appellee.

ATTEMPTING TO SWALLOW A CHECK.

George Stevens, an Englishman, was held in $2,000 bail by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with attempting to pass a bogus check. On the 27th of October he called on the firm of De Wolff & Co., No. 223 Hudson street, and desired to purchase some Brussels carpet. He selected about forty yards of the goods, and tendered in payment for the same a check for $128, drawn on the First National Bank, signed Walter Jones, and payable to George Stevens. The firm had their suspicions regarding the check, and quietly sent a clerk for an officer. Sergt. Castle, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, happening to pass at the time, was called in and the check handed to him. The moment Stevens saw the check being handed to the Sergeant, he grabbed it, and, stuffing it into his mouth, attempted to swallow it. He was prevented, however, by the Sergeant, who snatched the check from him, much torn and disfigured. It was pronounced worthless by the First National Bank when presented for payment.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 29, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Hunchback—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Kate Claxton, Mr. Frederick Robinson, Mr. Robson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Macbeth.—Miss Charlotte Cushman, Mr. George Vandenhoff.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Romance of a Poor Young Man.—Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Moorcroft—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. Louis James, Miss Fanny Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—The Gilded Age—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Much Ado About Nothing. Miss Adelaide Neilson, Mr. J. H. Barnes.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Deluge; or, Paradise Lost—Kiralfy Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Grand Exhibition of Art and Agriculture. Day and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

COLOSSEUM.—Paris by Night—Miscellaneous. Afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Just in Time—Raymond and Agnes.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

STEINWAY HALL.—Personations and Songs by Mr. Frederick Maccabe.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Variety Entertainment.

ROBINSON HALL.—Variety Entertainment.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
The Weekly Times, per annum	2

Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post Office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one Post Office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on The Daily Times, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter: Daily, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, payable in advance at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The Democrats are spending money with great freedom on the present canvass, and it is no secret that a good deal of it is going to the newspapers. The *World*, on its last legs before this glorious campaign, has been temporarily revived by the *Poor Gentleman's* golden shower, which "droppeth as the gentle rain from Heaven" upon a very dry and thirsty soil. Under the influence of this refreshing stream, the *World* is even able to clothe itself in "triple-sheets," and the Sheriff is no longer an object of dread to its chief, or to Mr. Jeremy Diddler. It is generally whispered that the sum of $50,000 has been recently paid by or on behalf of Mr. S. J. Tilden to the New-York *Tribune;* quite sufficient to account for its attacks upon Gen. Dix. There is not the slightest doubt that both the above papers have been in receipt of large sums of money from the Democrats lately, and we have no doubt they wish the canvass could be made to last at least a year. Perhaps by that time the incubus of one or two odd mortgages could be shaken off. After next Tuesday the *World* will shrivel up again into its former dimensions, unless Mr. Tilden should be elected, of which there is less and less chance every day. Whether Mr. Tilden succeeds in getting his whistle or not, it is quite certain that he will be called upon to pay a very high price for it.

Mayor Havemeyer testifies that Kelly asked him to appoint Richard Croker as City Marshal. Croker, as Havemeyer afterward found out, (and as we stated at the time,) was a man whose career had "been notorious for violence and dishonesty," the "leader of a body of men who had been frequently engaged in acts of violence and fraud." Now this was the sort of man picked out by Kelly for office when he could only work through another. What will he do when he gets the power into his own hands, as he will possess it after next Tuesday if the Democrats should be elected? Do the people seriously intend to hand the City over to this low adventurer and his "chum," John Morrissey?

A correspondent from Baltimore sends us the following letter, to which we beg to call the attention of our readers:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Yesterday the President of one of the largest banks in this city, commenting upon the statement in The Times of last week that a large sale of Government bonds had been made in consequence of the result of the recent elections in Ohio and Indiana, said he had no doubt of its truth, as a similar instance had come under his observation. That one of his largest depositors had just sold a very large amount of United States bonds, and when asked by him how he had invested the proceeds, replied: "In double eagles." The President remarked that the interest on these "double eagles" would not yield a [illegible]. Said the capitalist: "I have now enough besides these to support my family; but if things go to wreck, as they will if this Repudiation party succeeds, I shall have something to fall back upon; the gold will have its value, but, in my judgment, little else will."

W. B. M.

When Horatio Seymour, in the midst of the draft riots in 1863, wanted a representative to send to Washington to hector or cajole Abraham Lincoln and Edwin M. Stanton into countermanding the draft, and "pulling down the flag" before rebellion, the man he selected for that purpose was Samuel J. Tilden. Mr. Tilden went to Washington, but he came back again pretty much as he went. President Lincoln did not have a very great affection for men of Mr. Tilden's views at that period.

Mr. Hepworth Dixon, it appears, recently defended himself for writing *Spiritual Wives* on the ground that it was a "production of his heated youth." We all know that some men—and it is said also a few women—continue to make the period of youth extend far into life; but it seems that Mr. Dixon is a boy of unusually mature years, though not of understanding. He is now fifty-three years old, and *Spiritual Wives* was published in 1867. So that he was at that time forty-six, and this he calls his "heated youth." At what age does Mr. Dixon believe he will arrive at years of discretion? Shall we say when he is one hundred and forty-six? In his "heated youth" (Ætat. 51) he brought an action for libel against the *Pall Mall Gazette,* because that journal had openly charged him with writing indecent books. He laid his damages at a high figure; he appeared in the witness-box and told his doleful story; his counsel made a pathetic address in his behalf; and at last the jury awarded him *sixpence* damages. He declared that his character had been injured, and there seemed to be no doubt of the fact; and a jury of his own countrymen estimated his character to be worth just twelve cents. The speech of Sir John Karslake at the trial referred to would form interesting reading for some of the audiences before which Mr. Dixon (still in his heated youth) now has the impudence to present himself as a "lecturer."

The introduction of a new word is always to be made a note of. Not very long ago, the *Herald* spoke of a clergyman as a "distinguished cleric," and we believe it was in the same paper that we read a story how "an old woman had been *burgled* nine times in eight years"—meaning that a burglary had been committed upon her house. This week we are informed by *Harper's Weekly* that "Earl Dufferin is to be *statued,*" which apparently means that a statue is to be set up somewhere or other in his honor. Even in the midst of an election we ought not to overlook these great improvements upon the English language, as formerly written and spoken.

Nana Sahib appears to be as much of a mystery in India as the Tichborne claimant or the Nathan murderer in other lands. His is one more case of doubtful identity. Great was the satisfaction when it was announced that the famous and murderous rebel had been caught. Now, however, the prisoner denies that he is Nana Sahib, and says that he was drunk when he confessed that he was the miscreant of Cawnpore. So far as we hear, the evidence in the case is conflicting. The self-accused must prove that he is not the man he said he was; but his captors ought to be able to say whether he was sober or not when, after the fashion of the numberless idiots who confessed the Nathan murder, he claimed to be the real Nana Sahib.

As election day approaches in Louisiana, both parties indulge liberally in charges of false and illegal registration. The Conservatives have definitely refused to have a separate ballot box for the reception of the votes of naturalized citizens in New-Orleans, and stoutly rebut the assertion that the Second District Court of the city, which has for some time been industriously naturalizing "foreign-born" residents, has no legal authority to do so.

Mr. Isaac H. Bailey last evening received an indorsement from his fellow-citizens of which any man might be proud. At a large meeting, held in the Central Park Garden, very strong addresses were made by Mr. Joseph H. Choate, Judge Emott, and Mr. Schultz. These gentlemen, it will be noticed, are not routine politicians. They are Republicans, but of the most independent type. Mr. Choate described himself as "a Republican from the first, who had always voted for the regular candidates when they were good, and always voted against them when they were bad," and the other speakers were much of the same stamp. Their warm praise of Mr. Bailey is entitled to greater weight on account of their independence. But it is not very singular, for the luxury of voting for a candidate for Congress thoroughly fitted to represent his constituents is not so common that any one need hesitate in welcoming it. The Vice Presidents of the meeting made a notable list, which our readers will do well to look at to see what the character of Mr. Bailey's district is.

It will be observed from an announcement in another column that Senator Conkling has consented to speak at the Republican mass-meeting in Brooklyn to-morrow evening.

ANYTHING FOR A CHANGE.

What a Good Many Say.—A friend, not a politician, writes from the West what a good many feel and will act up to, as follows:

> "I want a change, if only for a change. Our country is thrown out of gear."

We copy the above from the New-York *Express* of yesterday evening.

Men who "want a change, if only for a change," may be numerous, as the *Express* says; but their own words prove that they are fools.

Here, for instance, is Gen. Dix, Governor of the State of New-York. It is well-known that he has never failed in his duty. No one has been able to "get at him," to use the slang of the day. He has guarded the public Treasury from robbery. He has insisted on the laws being carried out—and one result of that is that murders have not been a tenth part so frequent during the last two years as they were under a Tammany Governor. The reason of this is that the ruffians of the community know now that they will be punished if they break the laws—whereas in the days of Tammany, they trusted to "political influence" to get them off—and they seldom trusted in vain.

On the other hand, Mr. Samuel J. Tilden is before the people as a candidate for Governor. We have often testified to his personal good qualities, and we do not wish to withdraw or change a word we have said about him. But there is no possibility of denying or explaining away the fact that Mr. Tilden *knew* of the Tammany robberies, and that, nevertheless, he stood by the Tammany gang—defended them, supported them, whitewashed them, took the chair at their conventions, covered them up with his cloak of respectability, down to the Fall of the year 1871. In 1869, in 1870, in the first half of 1871, he was well aware that Tweed, Sweeny & Co. were plundering the City; but that did not prevent him from doing all he could to support them. When the whole world saw that Tweed and his confederates *must* go under, Mr. Tilden summoned up all his courage and left them.

At the present moment the Democratic Party in this great State is chiefly led, managed, and engineered by John Morrissey, a notorious gambler, and John Kelly, an unprincipled "politician." Tweed and Sweeny used to do what they liked with Mr. Tilden. Is he likely to be less pliant in the hands of the new Bosses?

Already Mr. Tilden is putting in force the machinery which was employed under his direction—or at the very least *with his knowledge*—during the infamous reign of Tweed. He is hiring newspapers right and left. Look at the sudden convert he has made of the *Tribune,* which has lately seen fifty thousand solid reasons for supporting Tilden. Look at the *World,* bursting out all over with triple sheets. Everybody knows where the money comes from. And by thus bribing the press Mr. Tilden practically reintroduces the practices of the old Tammany Ring, and forewarns the people what they have to expect should he be placed in power.

In Mr. Tilden's circular—or shall we say that of his committee?—the voters are recommended to "shoot Gen. Dix on the spot." And why? No particular reason is given beyond the one we have already quoted—namely, that Gen. Dix used visiting cards when he lived in Paris. Perhaps he does the same in New-York, and if so, his sin is all the greater. But the real reasons for the Democrats desiring to "shoot him on the spot" are these: Gen. Dix has been a faithful servant of the people; he has been thoroughly honest himself, and has seen that everybody around him acted honestly; he has put an end to all sorts of jobs, abuses, and sinecures. Therefore, he is to be suppressed as a nuisance. The people can carry out this programme if they are so disposed, but we venture to predict that before they had seen a year of Democratic rule they would have good cause to repent sorely of their folly.

But we are told that "anything for a change" is now the public motto. Gen. Dix is to be struck down at the bidding of knavish politicians and venal journalists. Will the people consent to this shameful work? It looked like it a week ago, it looks far less like it now, and by next Tuesday we hope to see a final and decisive answer returned which will convince Mr. Tilden and John Morrissey, and all their followers, that the days of a bribed press and Tammany rule are over forever.

A BOSOM FRIEND OF GRANT.

We give the *World* the palm for skill and audacity in defamation of character, the bold use of which as a political weapon is about the only kind of warfare which it really understands. But, like most specialists, it makes up for the limited range of its knowledge by its constant use of it, in season and out of season. Yesterday morning it distinguished itself even in its own peculiar line of excellence by an attack upon the President and Mr. Thomas Murphy, which, for the boldness and shamelessness of its slander, is without a parallel except in the *World's* own columns, if even there. In the course of a dozen or twenty lines it utters two malicious falsehoods, for either of which it would be cast in such swinging damages as to shut up its shaky doors forever if the slandered parties thought fit to bring suit against it.

The first of these libels is that Mr. Murphy "was obliged to resign the Collectorship of this port on account of the exposure of the rottenness of his administration." Now, if Mr. Murphy were a candidate for office, or in any public position, and the *World,* or any other political opponent, were to undertake to show his unfitness for the place by reason of incompetence or what not, it would be perfectly proper for it to make out such a case, if it could do so, by keeping within the bounds of truth, supposing, indeed, it could do that. But Mr. Murphy is neither in office nor a candidate for office, and is taking no more part in political affairs than any other private citizen is entitled to take, and no more than many others should take whose supine indifference is put to shame by his intelligent energy. The reason of the attacks constantly made upon him by the *World* is because, in its own words, he is a "bosom friend of Grant"—a grievous sin, truly, and grievously has Mr. Murphy answered for it. Much may be allowed to the spite of a political termagant; but when the *World* charges upon Mr. Murphy a compulsory resignation, because of an exposure of the rottenness of his administration of the Collectorship, it is guilty of such wholesale falsehood, such unmitigated slander, that, except by a suit for damages, the case is as difficult for Mr. Murphy to meet as if he were accused of being a hippopotamus or a griffin. The accusation is so without a semblance of truth that there are no seeming arguments in its support which must be refuted. Mr. Murphy, and those who would like to see him have fair play, are reduced to the necessity of a simple, bare denial. There is nothing else for them to say. For whoever knows anything at all about the facts of Mr. Murphy's administration of the Collectorship, must know that it was perfectly honest and pure, and so rigidly business-like and prompt that his accounts, and all his business relations with the Treasury Department, were closed in a shorter time after his resignation than that in which any Collector of New-York, for many administrations, was able to attain the same release of himself and his bondsmen. And the cause of his resignation, as is well known to all his acquaintances, business and political, was that it interfered so much with his own business and his private affairs that the sacrifice was too great for him to continue it any longer.

The other slander is the assertion that Mr. Murphy made great profits "from shoddy contracts in partnership with Grant." It would be an unseemly sight to see the President of the United States in court, a plaintiff for damages against a newspaper of the *World's* notoriously venal and unprincipled character; but one is tempted to wish that he could take such a step without a loss of all personal and official dignity. For it would be a comfort even to such honest men and gentlemen as have the misfortune of calling themselves Democrats to see the utterer of such calumnies against the President made to suffer for them in his pocket, the only vulnerable part of his organism; for to shame he is quite impenetrable. The charge, it need hardly be said, is totally untrue, absolutely without a shadow of foundation. There is not the beginning of such a semblance of truth in it as there would be in the accusation that Mr. Samuel J. Tilden was at one time in partnership with the robber Boss Tweed. Mr. Murphy might safely stake his whole fortune, and Gen. Grant his reputation in history, on the challenge to produce the slightest evidence that there was ever any partnership between them, or even any collusion for their common profit. We dignify the calumny too much by giving it this denial.

Finally, of Mr. Murphy, attacked after the *World's* fashion in this way, that lovely exponent of high-toned Democracy says that a "Republican triumph in this State would make him a greater and more important man than ever before." And this from a journal which is doing its best to put the City of New-York absolutely in the hands of—John Morrissey. It is better in the *World's* eyes to be a professional bruiser and gambling-hell keeper than an honest public servant, and "a bosom friend of Grant."

"JIMMY" HAYES.

"Another ardent, distinguished, and able Democrat—one who has spent his life so far in the cause—for the office of Register—James Hayes."—*Mr. A. Schell, at the Tammany Meeting.*

"We indorse the nomination of James Hayes for Register, a man who was faithful to his public duties when others were faithless, and whose integrity has been unquestioned during a bitter canvass."—*Resolutions Passed at the Tammany Meeting, Tuesday Night.*

Mr. Augustus Schell, in his indorsement of the Tammany ticket Tuesday night, eulogized, in the words above quoted, the character of Morrissey's candidate for the important post of Register. If there is any merit in sticking by one's chosen friends, whether they be good or bad, Mr. Schell is certainly entitled to claim it, for he has suffered severely in the eyes of respectable people because of his association with the vilest brood of public plunderers this or any other city has ever seen. Some years ago, Mr. Schell's word as to the honesty and integrity of a person seeking office might have been accepted as sufficient by the respectable voters; but we doubt if any considerable number of this class will be willing to-day to take his uncorroborated testimony that "Jimmy" Hayes is an honest man. The company which Mr. Schell has so persistently kept has been the means of his losing the position of President of the New-York Historical Society. In January, 1873, he was overwhelmingly defeated by a Reform ticket, at the head of which was the name of Mr. Frederic De Peyster. A correspondent of The Times, in discussing the cause of his defeat, said:

> "This event, although not of special interest to the great proportion of our citizens, shows, nevertheless, that the community have come to the conclusion that it is a disgrace to elect to honorable positions men who pretend to be respectable, but associate intimately with disreputable political cliques."

So much for the indorsement of Mr. Schell. Now we will take leave to point out the nature of the work, in the performance of which "Jimmy" Hayes has earned the right to be set forward as "ardent, distinguished, and able." Early in life he made the Volunteer Fire Department—as did his friend and benefactor, Tweed—a stepping-stone to politics. In time he advanced so far as to be able to manage the primaries for Tammany in the Fourteenth Ward. In fact, he attended to this kind of work so thoroughly that any person desiring information connected with the Democracy of the Fourteenth would be directed to "Jimmy" as the only person capable of giving it. The respectable voters were very soon disgusted with his tricks; but being in the minority, could do nothing toward suppressing him. The first reward for his services came in the shape of an election to the Common Council. He was a member of the board from 1862 to 1865; but although the facilities for jobbery were then considerable in that body, as "Jimmy" would say himself, "they were nowheres to compare with the Board of Supervisors."

Leaving the Common Council, he stepped into the office of Supervisor, and remained there until 1870. During four years of this kind of service, Tweed's "nurturing" influence enabled him to lay the foundation of a fortune which, in spite of all the political ups and downs of the past few years, is still said to be fully $500,000. Readers of The Times, in 1871, will remember that when the fraudulent warrants were published, the *World* and Oakey Hall united in declaring that the old Board of Supervisors alone was responsible for having passed them, and that the latter had signed them in a *ministerial* capacity. "Jimmy" Hayes was a member of this Old Board of Supervisors, and, as a consequence, must have known well the nature of the fraudulent warrants. He has escaped prosecution, and has been enrolled among the most "ardent, distinguished and able" of the Tammany Reformers; but will the respectable voters be so ready to acquit him of responsibility for his share in the acts of the "Old Board" as Kelly and Morrissey have been? We shall be greatly surprised if they are. A man who has never done an honest day's work since he abandoned the trade of printer, may be good enough to represent men as idle and unscrupulous as himself, but he is not the kind of person for Register of the greatest city in the Union. The fact that he is the bosom friend of John Morrissey should of itself be enough to condemn him without any inquiry into his record. Morrissey indorses him. Morrissey is a gambler. But Morrissey and Kelly lead the Democratic Party of New-York to-day. Will the people be mad enough to place City and State in their hands?

THE DEMOCRACY AND "RAG MONEY."

Some of the Democratic stump speakers are claiming that their party has always been a consistent opponent of "rag money." In this latitude, it should be observed, these ingenious orators are discreetly silent on the general subject of finance. Only when forced to speak have they a word to say on this important matter. At the Tammany "rally," the other night, there was displayed, with ludicrous maladroitness, a transparency bearing the legend, "Honest Payment of the Public Debt in Gold and Silver—Ohio and Indiana have done gloriously." What the repudiators of Ohio and Indiana have done "gloriously" for the cause of hard money and honest payments has not yet been explained by anybody. It would be yet more difficult for the Democrats of New-York and elsewhere to explain why they opposed the Legal-tender and National Banking acts and all the legislation necessary to carry the country through the great rebellion. It certainly was not because they thought these laws would be injurious to the Republic. Yet, as a party, the Democracy in both branches of Congress steadily opposed every such legislative step, and the very men in the Western States who are now howling for more "rag money" voted with their party when in Congress.

Mr. Chase, who was then Secretary of the Treasury, made his famous report on the finances, in which he pointed out "the demonetization of gold," and the necessity of a national banking currency, to the Thirty-seventh Congress, then in its last session. The Democratic Party was a unit against every recommendation made by the Secretary. One roar of rage went up from the Democratic press of the land, and through all the stages of the legislation that followed the Democrats fought their way backward, inch by inch. They were not candid enough to suggest any expedients for raising means to lighten the financial burdens of the country; they did not want those burdens to be made lighter. The Treasury was embarrassed, and when the Thirty-seventh Congress adjourned the immense sum of sixty millions was overdue to the soldiers who were in the field fighting the rebellion. But, though there were here and there Democrats willing to vote for buncombe resolutions to pay the soldiers and sailors, when the test came on actual measures designed for that purpose, they voted as a body against them, or sullenly held their peace. In a large sense this was true of all the great financial measures of succeeding Congresses by which money was raised to save the country from ruin. They voted against every financial proposition just as they did against bills intended to reinforce the army, strengthen the navy, and keep up our credit with other nations.

Now these men, who were actuated then by the sole purpose of embarrassing the Government in the war for the preservation of the Union, have the hardihood to say that they have always opposed the issue of legal tenders and national currency on purely economic considerations! For example, Mr. Kernan, who is on the stump for Mr. Tilden, voted for State taxation of United States bonds for the same reason that he voted in the same Congress against the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. It was the policy of his party to worry the Government as much as possible and to leave the laws of the country in such a shape as would please the Southern Democracy when it came back into power. This opposition to the vitally needful financial legislation of the time failed only for lack of numerical strength. When the Democrats are in power in Congress, they will no more hesitate to carry out their present financial ideas in legislation than they then did to exhibit their traitorous opposition to all war measures. In New-York, it is true, public opinion has forced from them an insincere expression on the subject of specie payments and contraction; but the Democratic Party of the country, so far as authoritative utterances prove anything, has declared for the financial heresies which have just succeeded in the Western elections. It is childish to say that as between Dix and Tilden there is no choice on financial issues; the triumph of the New-York Democracy is a triumph for the party of repudiation in the nation. Its moral effect would indubitably strengthen the hands of the party which opposed the war and now favor repudiation and expansion.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY.

The political fortunes of New-York and New-Jersey are so closely allied, their interests, so far as national measures are concerned, are so nearly identical, their population is so homogeneous, that whatever injures the one must hurt the other. In a long series of years the thing that has hurt both is a Democratic triumph in a November election. Recall the history of the contests of the last twelve years on either the right or the left bank of the Hudson, and nothing but trouble and mortification have followed a Democratic success, nothing but honor and good government a Republican triumph. In 1862, both States went Democratic together. Seymour was elected over Wadsworth for Governor. Mr. Seymour was not, in action, at least, personally disloyal. But his election was won at a cost which is not yet all counted. It prolonged the war. It cost the State of New-York hundreds of millions in money, and many thousands of lives. These are rough guesses, but he who computes them honestly will find that they are not extravagant. And all that was lost to the Union cause in that disastrous year had to be retrieved with infinite toil and costly endeavor. Its legitimate results were the encouragement of the South in evil-doing, the disheartening of our forces in the field, the street riots in this City, with the killing of some thirteen hundred misguided people at our doorsteps, and the fearful loss of money that has followed from the demoralization then effected.

In New-Jersey, in the same year, a Democratic Governor was elected by nearly 15,000 majority, and his election was followed by the same results of riot, bloodshed, terrorism, new levies of troops, more war debt, more bringing to the front of bad men as leaders in politics. With a population less crowded, there was not the same bloodshed, but there was the same dread of a future still worse than that which a single Democratic success was sufficient to achieve, the same disheartened feeling that a battle against stupidity is the stupidest of all battles; but, well for New-Jersey, a steadier nerve and a bolder pluck resulted in the nomination and election of Gov. Ward in 1865, and a change in politics which we propose to recall to memory.

Since the incoming of Ward as the Republican Governor, New-Jersey has had an even more fortunate career than that which New-York has enjoyed under the briefer term of Dix. During all that time, there has been only one year of Democratic interregnum, which was in 1868. With six years of Democratic Governors, there has been but one year of Democratic legislation. For the rest, and all of it, the Republican Party is responsible, because in New-Jersey the Governor's office is executive and obedient, his veto power amounting to nothing more than his personal remonstrance. In the defeat of any proposed measure he occupies the position of a lobbyist before a committee, and is simply allowed to present an argument, or let a measure become a law without his signature. What are the results of this continued Republican legislation?

Let us recall the fact that since 1865 New-Jersey has had only one Democratic Legislature—that of 1868—and that the Governor, except when acting in concert with the majority in the Legislature, is a mere Sheriff with a right to a hearing before court. That conceded, the Republicans are responsible for the policy and fate of the State during all those years. What has it done? What are its faults and what are its achievements?

It has changed the whole policy which has been traditional in New-Jersey, but rather by a policy of growth than of uprooting. Lax before in all humanitarian enterprise, careless of monopoly, cautious in expenditure, yet wasteful in the harvest of the revenues, it is to-day one of the best managed States in the Union. Republican legislation, has rebuilt its State House—finishing the work—has enlarged and humanized the State Prison, which it made a source of revenue instead of taxation; has built a Reform School for Boys; a Home for Soldiers' Children at Trenton; the best lunatic asylum in the world at Morris Plains—and, after incurring these vast expenses, has reduced the State debt so that its sinking fund is sufficient for its extinguishment, and during all this time of generous expenditure and careful regard for all the needs of the Commonwealth, it has diminished taxation and almost annihilated the debt. That is a tolerable record for a party under difficulties.

And still we have omitted to mention that the Jersey Republicans have not only done these things, but have also extinguished the Camden and Amboy monopoly at the very day when its lease expired, and have supplemented that by the most generous and easy-working general railroad law in operation anywhere. Every reform accomplished, of all those we have recited, has been done calmly, deliberately, and thoroughly. This is the status of public polity which the people of New-Jersey are called upon to abandon, in order that they may put in power another party which has never dealt honestly with the people. We have not mentioned candidates, for they are only incidentally in the line of the argument; but identified with the brilliantly successful policy of New-Jersey Republicanism from the outset of the war, stands Mr. George A. Halsey, its present candidate for Governor. He was part of the victory of the past, and the victory of November belongs to him.

AMUSEMENTS.

MLLE. ALBANI AT THE ACADEMY.

The announcement of Mlle. Albani's third appearance in this country last evening, crowded the Academy of Music to overflowing. The audience was quite as representative as that which attended the lady's début, and it was, if anything, more numerous and demonstrative. The opera was "Rigoletto." Verdi's most dramatic work was unexceptionably rendered. We consider its recital to have been the most impressive witnessed this season, and it was inferior to none of its predecessors in respect to the symmetry which has marked every performance of Mr. Strakosch's present company. Albeit the *ensemble* was perfect, special interest was naturally awakened by Mlle. Albani's portrayal of *Gilda.* It was as remarkable, in a lyric sense, as her personations of *Amina* and *Lucia;* and, histrionically, the character appeared better fitted than either of these rôles to the great simplicity and delicacy of the artist's methods. In the last act, Mlle. Albani would, perhaps, have done well to have cast off a little of the reserve necessary in the first three, but at no other stage of the representation could a picture more refined and touching have been wished. Her singing, as hinted above, was faultlessly correct, elegant, and full of charm. It is only to be regretted that *Gilda's* share in the opera should be rather limited. As it is, her effective work is confined to an aria in the second act; to a few phrases in the grand duet in act the third, and to a part in the admirable quartet in the fourth. But to so accomplished a songstress as Mlle. Albani the critical listener can safely apply the proverb *ex pede Herculem,* and from her first dozen bars, the classical beauty and grace of her style were clear to those spectators who had missed the new soprano's earlier appearances. The young prima donna interpreted "Caro nome" with all the maiden purity indicated by the felicitous combination of text and theme, and while she delivered the air proper without the slightest attempt to overload it with ornament, she added to it a cadenza brilliant enough to show the rare truthfulness, definition, and fluency of her scale-passages and the excellence of her trill, which she swells and diminishes with more ease and surety, than do nine performers of every ten a single tone. The pretty duet in the third act, commencing "Tutte le feste," was interpreted with like expressiveness and richness of tone, and, in the last act, Mlle. Albani's powerful voice gave to the pathos of *Gilda's* notes, contrasted with the mocking gallantry of *Il Duca's* protestations, the menaces of *Rigoletto,* and the bantering words of *Maddalena,* nearly its fullest significance. There was great enthusiasm on the part of the audience throughout the entertainment, and at this point a repetition of the favorite number of the opera was insisted upon. Mlle. Albani had previously been compelled to come before the footlights after "Caro nome," and had been summoned before the curtain twice or thrice. Signor Carpi's "La donna è mobile" was also redemanded. A finer voice and a more irreproachable delivery than this tenor's are very rarely met with, here or abroad, and if his performances were but a trifle warmer, we should ask nothing better. We should have liked some passion, for example, in the duet with *Gilda,* commencing "E il sol dell' anima," and both "Questa o quella" in the first act, and "La donna" would have been the more telling had they been sung with a shade of *brio;* we cannot, however, expect everything, and it is no ordinary pleasure to hearken to singing so facile and sure, to phrasing so broad, and to tones so sound and strong as Signor Carpi's. Signor Del-Puente's *Rigoletto* was witnessed last year, and since then that painstaking baritone has considerably increased the elaborateness and force of the effort. Yesterday he coped successfully with the exactions of the scene with the courtiers in the third act, and he was not wanting in dramatic vigor in the climax of this part of "Rigoletto," nor in the preceding act, when he becomes aware that he has himself connived at the abduction of his daughter. The efficient co-operation of Miss Cary and Signor Scolara—who was *Sparafucile*—and the creditable rendering by the chorus of "Zitti, zitti," are to be noticed as having filled out the recital to the symmetrical whole which, even if symmetrical recitals without a bright particular star do not attract, deserves praise from every believer in the dignity of art. Mlle. Albani, in whom Mr. Strakosch has found a prima donna who seems likely to far exceed Mme. Nilsson in genuine popularity, sings for the fourth time to-morrow in "La Sonnambula."

TILDEN, "THE RAILROAD POLITICIAN."

The friends of Mr Tilden insist that his connection with railroads is only in the capacity of lawyer; that his only stock interest is in the small Lebanon Road in his native County of Columbia. What are the facts? The Lebanon road is now part of a consolidation of several roads, with a capital of fifteen millions of dollars, and so far from being counsel only, he is the grand operator of several roads, and has been for years. We showed his share of a not very creditable operation in the St. Louis, Terre Haute, and Alton Road in a report made a little over a year ago. We have seen no explanation of the charges made by the Committee of Stockholders. Does Mr. Tilden intend to admit, by his silence, the truth of the charges, or does he deem it prudent, in view of a possibility of legal proceedings, to keep his defense a secret until he puts in his answer in court?

We have, since the last reference in our columns to Mr. Tilden, been put in possession of a *brochure* entitled, "*Manual for the Instruction of 'Rings' Railroad and Political, with a History of the Grand Chicago and Northwestern 'Ring,' and the Secret of its Success in Placing an Overissue of Twenty Millions, with a Margin of Three Millions in Three Years.*" It was published a few years ago, and is a valuable document, as it shows Mr. Tilden's political and financial career in connection with railroad schemes. We propose to make an abstract of it. In its introductory chapter it refers to the sad spectacle of Sir Morton Peto having to acknowledge that when he had been pressed for funds, he was a party to an unauthorized issue of securities for a comparatively small amount of about half a million of dollars. It also refers to the late Robert Schuyler's defalcation.

The writer then adds that he publishes his work as a warning and a guide to others to show that there is no necessity for these unpleasant occurrences with Peto and Schuyler. The science of railroad management has become so improved that reputations need not necessarily be sacrificed. All that is required is a proper "Ring" policy and all will be safe. The mistake of Peto and Schuyler was in not dividing their risks and legalizing their proceedings by a combination with other parties in a manner now technically known as a Ring. The author then adds: "This plan was *first adopted as far as known in the United States by an eminent lawyer of Wall street, S. J. Tilden,* and a prominent Chicago land operator, W. B. Ogden, and has answered an admirable purpose, not only relieving them of a position far worse than either Peto or Schuyler before their denouement, but also enabling them to extend their operations until they now control the longest and largest railway interest in North America." The *Manual* then suggests that success must follow those who practice on the principles he lays down; that it is sure to give the person not only financial success but political influence.

The author says: In this country ambitious men are on a common level of ability and education—the difference is the command of money. But few individuals have private incomes to spend on political contests, but a railway manager can do so, and charge to contingent expenses, and all will go well. He speaks of the power of railroads, referring to the New-York Central in past years. The President, Treasurer, Attorney, Superintendent, and nearly a score of Directors, were from time to time sent to Congress from that company. It could marshal sufficient votes to turn the political scale in this State, and $100,000 could be raised for an important election under the auspices of a political manager connected with that powerful corporation. Referring to the death of Dean Richmond, who was the political manager, he says, on his decease his mantle fell on Tilden, his eulogist, who turned his attention to the same kind of influence in the West. The sceptre wielded by Richmond passed into Tilden's grasp. One of the newspapers of the day said the successor of Dean Richmond *must have an equal talent* for railroads and for politics, and equal skill in engineering *loco-focos and locomotives.* The doctrine was plainly enunciated that he who would pre-eminently possess political power must proportionably control railways. S. J. Tilden, the writer of the manual says, as will be hereafter shown controls through one Ring of which he is the Grand Legalizer, over 1,100 miles of railway from Chicago, reaching in all directions west, while he has great influence in the line to Pittsburg, of 500 miles, of which he is Trustee, and also of the line to St. Louis, some 300 miles, in the same way.

"On the rule that length of railway determines length of political purse and Democratic influence, we have indicated Mr. Tilden's superiority. The result of his influence soon culminated in the unanimous appointment, after Richmond's death, of Tilden as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New-York, and he is consequently ex-officio head of that party in the whole United States." The writer then proposes to review Tilden's political history, and to show he owes his exalted position to an energetic and persistent adherence to the Ring principles and his railway connections. He states that he was a Wall street lawyer of fair abilities and practice, but comparatively unknown until 1857, when railway troubles began. One of these he reorganized so skillfully that he soon became engaged in similar operations. He abandoned his ordinary practice and made railways his specialty; made a fortune; was one of the master-spirits of the unparalleled successful "North-western Railway Ring," and soon was in such a pecuniary condition that he could afford to figure in the political world. He went to Washington and warned Lincoln of the danger of forcing drafts for soldiers. Not having any influence with Lincoln, he materially aided in the election of Seymour, in 1862, showing the President he was not to be despised. He was a member of the Chicago Convention in 1864, and reported a resolution *demanding immediate cessation of hostilities by the General Government.* He was tendered the nomination, by the Democrats in 1864, of Attorney General of this State, but he declined the honor of being defeated. Then he became a supporter of Andrew Johnson. At a State Democratic Convention in this State he said that "in his judgment Andrew Johnson is to-day the *best depositary of Democratic ideas in the country.*"

What do the Democracy think of that sentiment to-day? The first chapter of this Manual concludes with reference to the tremendously influential position occupied by Tilden by the power of a Ring arrangement, enabling him to carry out measures which had been ruinous to Peto and Schuyler, but to him a source of incalculable wealth and power at the present moment.

The next chapter opens with declaring certain axioms in relation to railways and how to get control of them. The control of the corporation is by its stock vote or proxies. The control of the public is through its law-making power or legislation. Any "Ring" which can control the stock vote and the Legislature need fear no one in the corporation or out of it—that is to say, neither the owners of the railway nor the people of the State where it is located. As for courts, (the railway, having the longest purse,) any one who appeals to courts will be tired out by delays. The writer then gives the muster-roll of a Ring, which must include, first, the President, known as the Grand Concoctor; next, the Grand Legalizer, whose official position is Trustee of Bond-holders. Since eight other places in the Ring are required [illegible] We then will only refer to the Grand Legalizer and show what his duties are.

The Grand Legalizer prepares the forms of procedure, so that afterward it may appear that the stockholders pertinaciously insisted on the Ring programme of a fresh issue of stock, or bonds, or the like, so that any court would fail to see any ground of complaint by non-assenting stockholders. In case the measure ends disastrously it can be charged to an error of judgment as to policy on the part of former stockholders, and those present at the discovery will conclude their predecessors were a pack of fools *to force the officers into doubtful measures in previous years*, but of course it would be too late then to reconsider—and they shrug their shoulders, and go out and tell their broker to sell, not dreaming that the Ring had "sold short, and wanted to have them *disgusted enough to do that thing*. Then, when failure comes—if at all—the Legalizer is master of the situation, as Trustee with absolute powers. The bonds are foreclosed, the old stock wiped out or reduced. The same railway is good for a new issue—his friends are kept in place, and the loss charged to a convenient general commercial revulsion improved for the purpose.

In giving examples of Ring management, the writer speaks of the Chicago and North-western Railway as a "*most perfect specimen*. It traverses several States, has 1,000 miles of way, and represents $40,000,000 of capital. Among the officers of that Ring the following are given:

Grand Concoctor, W. B. Ogden, President.

GRAND LEGALIZER, S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

There is a very interesting account given of the operations of the Ring. They had an arrangement by which the car-wheels were made in a shop in which they were interested, which paid as high as forty-five per cent., as is reported. The lumber was furnished from the President's saw-mill. An ice company was formed, and the company's cars transported the ice, and the officers divided the profits, which were not known, but undoubtedly were large. Elevators were started in the interest of the Ring; steam-boat lines established for their benefit; depots were located on lands purchased by the Ring. Stock of unfortunate holders who had taken it for debt was bought up by the Ring for five or ten per cent. of its face, and sent to New-York and sold for sixty by holding it for a short time.

The Grand Legalizer's capacity for legislation was exhibited in a law which was passed at one session, thoughtlessly, by the Michigan Legislature. The following session, when the attention of the people was called to it, so obnoxious were its provisions to common honesty, it was repealed. The writer of the pamphlet says the repeal of the Grand Legalizer's authority for Peninsular stock-watering was intended to put a quietus forever on wild-cat railway companies in Michigan.

We cannot spare the space or time to follow in detail the exposé made by the writer. But we will refer only, at the present time, to one of the surveys made by this railroad Ring, and which is thus described:

"The next move of the 'Ring' was to buy up or lease a large tract of land near the celebrated iron mines of Marquette County. They purchased about 38,000 acres of land for $500,000, which were originally selected by Mr. Harvey for the St. Mary's Canal Company. On this they started a corporation called the 'Iron Cliffs Company,' with a capital of $1,000,000. Finding various second-rate ledges of ore in it, they started into mining, and named one incipient mine the 'Tilden,' another the 'Ogden,' a third the 'Dunlap,' &c., and giving out that each of them was probably equal to the Jackson and other well-established mines, yielding great profits, they sold off stock as high as 100 per cent. premium, it is said, and thus had a margin of several hundred thousand dollars in that speculation. The Peninsula Railway was at once headed for that tract of land, and when it came to a point of divergence from the route toward the Jackson and other of the great-producing mines, a branch was made through the tract, of land purchased, to the 'Tilden,' the 'Dunlap,' and the 'Ogden' mines, a distance of some six miles. In such haste were the 'Ring' to get to their own mines that they ordered this branch built in the dead of Winter, with snow five feet deep. The cost was fearful. Often 300 men were shoveling snow exclusively for days and weeks together, at a pay of $3 each per diem. The track was laid down and shipments were ordered from the large piles of ore, also taken out in Winter and placed convenient for shipping. When shipments were made it was discovered that the ore was not of a quality which would warrant its use; all the mines were abandoned and the 'branch' has yet to earn its first dollar, probably, to the railway company. Mr. Tilden then leased another mine beyond the Jackson mine, and the road was purchased through to that. This turned out better, but the unfortunate 'Iron Cliffs Company,' whose stock was by that time below par, does not, it is said, get the benefit of that; but it is *an individual affair of Mr. Tilden's*, and what is made on that he alone or the 'Ring' has the right to. At one time it was proposed as the basis of a stock company on a valuation of a lease of $100,000. Whether this has been done or not the author does not know, but it is known as the 'New-York Company' mine, and will probably pay $30,000 to $50,000 a year or more to Tilden or to his order."

We have shown enough from this pamphlet to satisfy any disinterested man that Tilden runs railroads for pecuniary profit and for political power and preferment. One of the sequences of his management, in the language of the writer of this little treasure, "*is to enable the legal spirit of the Ring to sway the sceptre of the Democratic Party, and thus secure the height of political power in the United States.*"

Is it expedient, to say the least, for the great State of New-York to select its Governor from among those who are covered with the slime of railway operations, and such as are referred to in the pamphlet we have presented to our readers? We wish it was published and scattered among the voters of this State. It would open their eyes to railroad powers.

Before this canvass is over we shall, we think, in the language of John Randolph, be able to strip the sheepskin from the wolf's back. We congratulate the leaders of the hard-fisted Democracy on their happy choice of a candidate for the votes of the toiling masses.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

(From the World, 1870-71, passim.)	(From the World, 1874, passim.)
"Tweed, Sweeny and all their supporters are respected citizens, and honest men. They are benefactors to the whole community. They have been going in and out before New-Yorkers for years past, and enriched the people, and benefited the whole State. There are no better men in the country. We all know them and can trust them. And who is their assailant? An unnaturalized alien, a ticket-of-leave man—a midnight burglar," &c., &c.	"John Kelly is a God-fearing man. He has been going in and out before New-Yorkers for half a century, raising himself from honest povery to an honest competency, from illiteracy to sound and wide knowledge of public affairs, and of the literatures of two languages, always mindful of his duties toward God and man. This John Kelly is even styled a 'desperate and unscrupulous adventurer,' by whom?—by an unnaturalized alien, a midnight burglar, a ticket-of-leave man," &c., &c., *as before.*

A LADY RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 28.—A special from Anchorage, twelve miles east of this city, on the Short Line Railroad, says: As the Shelbyville train, due here at 2:20 P. M., was nearing the depot, the engineer discovered Mrs. Annie T. Mosby, wife of R. Mart Mosby, of Louisville, step upon the track, and though every effort was made to stop the train, she was run over and killed. Temporary insanity is the supposed cause of the suicide, though friends of the family in this city claim that the death was accidental. She was a sister-in-law of Judge Ballard, and had been married to her second husband, Mosby, only about ten days. She came from Danville after her last marriage to this city, where she had many friends. Mrs. Mosby was in her forty-eighth year, and leaves several grown children.

DESTRUCTIVE TIMBER-LAND FIRE IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 28.—A *Times* special says a fire is raging in the heavy timber lands near Georgetown, Vermilion County, Ill., which has burned a strip seventy-five yards wide and over a mile in length, and still resists the efforts of the entire county to stop it.

GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY.

INDORSEMENT OF HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—SPEECHES BY JOSEPH H. CHOATE, JACKSON S. SCHULTZ AND OTHERS.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the very best class of our citizens, many of the audience being ladies, took place last evening at Central Park Garden, Seventh avenue and Fifty-ninth street, to ratify the nomination of Hon. Isaac H. Bailey for Congress for the new Eleventh Congressional District. Among those who occupied seats on the platform were William A. Darling, Joseph H. Choate, George Opdyke, H. P. Allen, Aldermen Cooper and Billings, and Thomas C. Acton. After the opening address by the Chairman, Judge Noah Davis entered the room and was received with a storm of applause. The proceedings were enlivened by some excellent music by a band at the rear of the platform.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. William A. Darling, who explained to the audience that the Eleventh was a new Congressional District created last Winter by the Legislature on the basis of the census. That district, he said, is inhabited by citizens of the greatest worth and culture of the United States. It is a Republican district, [applause,] and it ought to give the Republican candidate a majority not only worthy of the party but worthy of their candidate himself. [Great applause.] He concluded his brief remarks by nominating as Chairman of the meeting Mr. Joseph H. Choate.

Mr. Choate was received with applause. He said: Gentlemen of the Eleventh Congressional District, I must return you my sincere thanks for the honor of being called upon to preside over your meeting this evening. If you will allow me, as a Republican from the beginning, who has adhered always to the principles of the party, always supporting its candidates when they were good men, and always voting against them when they were bad men, [applause,] I should like to present to you a few reasons why the citizens of this district should unite in returning to Congress Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, [tremendous applause,] and that a solemn duty lies upon the people to reject the other nominee. Of the general issues of the campaign we have nothing in particular to say here to-night. They are being taken care of elsewhere. The question for the citizens of this district is more limited, but equally important. The gentleman who preceded me has mentioned to you that it is a new district, and he does not overstate the importance and the dignity of the district. There is not an equal number of men gathered anywhere that has the same interest in the issues before the country as the people of this district, particularly in the great financial question. If the great financial question is to remain unsettled because of the inability of our rulers in the Senate and Congress of the United States to settle this question upon a permanent basis, the men and women of this district will suffer more than any other people in the country. It is comparatively of very little importance what sort of a man is elected from some mining district in Nevada, but the great commercial metropolis must select a worthy representative or be rebuked by the whole country at large. Let me say a word—a word of complaint you may call it—as to how nominations are made and prescribed to the people. I speak of both parties—in this respect there is no difference between them. I speak as an independent Republican. In the running of the political machine, as it is called, the great mass of the voters of either party have about as little to say who shall be candidates as they have in determining who shall be the next Emperor of China or next Bishop of Illinois. Of the 70,000 Democrats in the City of New-York 69,000 of them have nothing to say; and neither have 49,500 out of the 50,000 Republican voters anything to say in the selection of the candidates. [Applause.] It has one good result. It makes us be more independent voters, and so enables us to protect ourselves from bad nominations by the exercise of our judgment as independent voters on the candidates even of our own party. In the Cleveland (Ohio) Congressional district, which has for all time been a Republican district, the two parties came before the people, the Republicans with a candidate whose record was not sound on the financial question, and the others with one whose opinions were approved by the people. The Democratic candidate was elected by a large Republican majority, and I want to know if the Democrats of this district will not be equally patriotic to link loyalty to party while voting for Isaac H. Bailey? [Applause.]

The speaker pronounced a warm eulogy on Mr. Bailey's high character as a citizen and his fitness to be the representative in Congress of a district of merchants, and all his remarks were emphatically indorsed by the cheers of the audience.

Alderman O. P. C. Billings read the following list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, who were unanimously approved:

Vice Presidents—A. T. Stewart, Levy P. Morton, George Jones, Grand B. Cannon, Elliott F. Shepard, William H. Lee, William E. Dodge, Sigourney W. Fay, Simon Seward, John H. White, Gov. W. Solomon, Robert Irwin, Alanson S. Jones, Samuel Luckey, Dr. James L. Little, Edwin D. Morgan, George Opdyke, Joseph Seligman, Horatio P. Allen, William H. Webb, John H. Hall, Henry E. Howland, Walter S. Pinckney, Clark F. Whittemore, Augustus G. Paine, T. B. Wakeman, William B. White, Robert Streheigh, James Davis, John R. Cecil, John J. Astor, Russel Sage, John Hoey, Joel W. Mason, Albion P. Mann, Levy Apger, Abner Osborn, Hiram A. Pooler, Joseph Cudlipp, Thomas Steward, E. O. Jenkins, N. A. Cowdrey, N. S. Newton, Edward Ellsworth, John B. Cornell.

Secretaries—John F. Plummer, Edmund H. Smith, William Thorne, Emanuel Amesbach, Thomas B. Odell, Charles H. Wilson, Henry A. Gildersleve, F. S. Wilmerding, John C. Southwick, John C. Lang, William T. Graff, William Montgomery, Matthew V. Cable, James W. Beekman, Jr., R. O. N. Ford.

The following resolutions were then read by Judge Dittenhoffer and were adopted by the meeting amid loud applause:

Resolved, That we have unshaken faith in the National Administration, and although we regret the failure of Congress to agree upon a financial policy which would insure the speedy resumption of specie payments, we hail the President's veto of the original currency bill as an effective barrier to further inflation and a promise of a circulating medium which shall be stable because redeemable.

That the State Government has been so wisely guided by Gov. Dix that we simply re-echo a universal public sentiment in heartily indorsing his Administration.

That it is important that this district should be represented in Congress by a man who has practical acquaintance with its business interests, and who possesses the capacity to understand, and the ability to promote, its commercial and industrial prosperity.

That having perfect confidence in the worth and fitness of Isaac H. Bailey, we cordially ratify his nomination and recommend him as eminently deserving of the zealous support of the electors of the Eleventh District.

Hon. James Emott was then introduced by the Chairman. He said they were always in the habit of hearing before an election was to take place that there was a great crisis impending in the history of the country, and they were hearing to-day from their Democratic friends all over the country that the most important issues were to be settled in the present election. But in a certain sense, he said, all elections were important to those who were looking for place and power, and seeing a chance of obtaining office, they would like to punish somebody if they could only find out who brought these hard times upon them. And by this outcry against Gen. Grant they hope they may regain their position. But he believed they would never have a good government in this country until we look upon government as a privilege or duty rather than as a means of advancing party interests. He did not deny, as Mr. Choate had told them, that important questions were before the country—such as the finances, questions of tariff, and the question of the government of the Southern States. But he would say these were not issues between the parties—that they were not to be decided by the result of this election. They were not, therefore, called upon to pass upon any of these questions. He trusted they were all hard-money men, as he was looking for the return of specie payment as soon as it could be practically brought about. And was there any better record in this matter than the veto of Gen. Grant, to which Mr. Choate had alluded. If they decided to come back to specie payments would they vote for the man who had already pronounced upon that subject or for Mr. Willis? Were they willing to put the Democratic Party into power? In reference to the third term he would ask, could anybody point to any utterances of the Republican Party in favor of electing a President for a third term? When any of that party had been called upon they had felt it their duty to speak on the subject, and have answered as Gov. Dix did at the Cooper Institute on Monday evening. [Applause.] He believed the best way to put an end to the third term project was to put Gen. Dix where he could exercise the most influence, because his views were in opposition to it. The Democratic Party came into office with a cry for office among its representatives. It was that which bound them together, and so long as that was the great living principal of the Democratic Party, no matter what they professed upon the tariff question or upon the revenue question, he would not enter or belong to an association whose only principle was that of the victors bearing the spoil. He then dwelt at length upon Mr. Bailey's qualifications, and impressed upon them the necessity of sending such men to represent their interests in Congress.

Mr. Jackson S. Schultz was next introduced, and was received with cheers. They had met, he said, to ratify the nomination of Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, and it certainly did not require the arguments of the evening to convince him of the propriety of that nomination. A celebrated leading paper had said that Mr. Bailey was his bosom friend. That was, no doubt, very strong, but it could not be a disqualifying circumstance. More than that, Mr. Bailey was the friend of other Republicans, and perhaps sinners—President Grant, Charles Arthur, and many other public officers. He was their intimate friend, and these papers would make people believe that it was a disqualifying fact. He wished to be distinctly understood when he said that he thought it very opportune that they had got so good a candidate that understood the whole situation, who was already educated, who went into the field equipped for the service, and who did not require five or ten years' training. Theirs was a great financial and merchants' district, and he thought that in this great mercantile State they were entitled to one of their own class to represent them. The lawyers who had been heretofore almost monopolizing Congress were not necessarily educated for the work of legislation. He submitted that merchants were members of a profession, and that as such they ought to be recognized. It was his fortune, he said, to attend before committees at Washington last Winter, and of these committees there was but one merchant, a gentleman who differed from him in politics, but who he was bound to say knew more of commercial relations than all the others together. He alluded to Mr. Fernando Wood. These committees invited the merchants to come again, but now, instead of going to Washington, they proposed sending a representative—a representative, too, who would make the wishes of his constituents known in Congress. Mr. Schultz, in the course of his remark, called attention to the question of revenue reform, of which he said Mr. Bailey would be an earnest advocate. They were suffering now, he said, from the sins, omissions, and errors of 100 years, and when they came to right these matters they would have to sacrifice some of their own friends. He found no opposition even in the Custom-house, and in the new Secretary of the Treasury they had, he believed, a hero who would allow nothing to stand in the way. In Mr. Bailey he expected he would have not merely a friend, but a co-worker in this matter. Mr. Schultz spoke of several matters in connection with the City Government, pointing out how the debt of the City had been increased under Tammany régime, and predicted that, if the Tammany nominee was elected to the office of Mayor, it would be further increased from $126,000,000—at which it stood at present—to $130,000,000. He would like, he said, to say something for Mayor Havemeyer, but that was impossible. He believed him to be honest, but he had not carried out the plans of reform to which he had pledged himself when he was elected.

Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, who was loudly called for, next addressed the meeting. When he presented himself he was received with vehement cheering. He did not like, he said, to appear in the character of a candidate, and he desired that they would rather take him as addressing them as a member of the constituency. He acknowledged the gravity of the situation, he understood full well what should be the requirements of a representative of that district, and he wished that they were better understood and acknowledged throughout the State, and by both parties. He was opposed, he said, to mere abstractions, for they had to deal with questions which were eminently practical. There was not a potato patch in the State of Maine, nor a factory in Massachusetts, nor a wheat-field in Ohio, nor a mine in California, that did not answer back through the electric current that its interests were the interests of that constituency. They had to meet immediately and determinedly the gravest subject which had occupied public attention since the termination of the war—the question of rehabilitating the currency of the country, of clearing it of the defects brought upon it by a great emergency. This must be done, he submitted, before they could resume the wonted energy and industry which had brought prosperity to them and to the common country in which they were interested. He stood amazed when he saw newspapers and orators upon the hustings wasting their time on questions of no moment whatever when these important issues confronted them. They had no occasion to know what was going to happen in 1876; they wanted something to happen now which would set the wheels of industry in motion and give every man an opportunity to do honest work for honest wages. When he saw men dealing with abstractions like the third term, the chimera of a newspaper, which never entered into the brain of the President of the United States, he was necessarily amazed. Fiddling was harmless in itself, but Nero fiddled when Rome was burning, and they were much in the same position who talked to people out of employment of who would be President when the present term of office would expire. How little, he asked, had politics to do with the real business of a person in Congress. They wanted a representative that would not remember politics more than one day in the month. He himself had never been a good politician. He admitted, no doubt, the necessity of politics, for no great work could be carried without organization and political parties. If citizens had no voice in the selection of candidates for office, it was because they found it so much more easy to sit in their arm-chairs at home, read the papers, and express their dissatisfaction with the nominations in good, round, strong language. He wished that candidates would attend the primary meetings, but he confessed it was a duty which he himself was always willing to delegate to others. Now, he undertook to say that they had one of the most difficult questions to deal with in the future, a question which was not to be settled by denunciation or by arraying class against class. They had got to make the people of the West understand that their interests were identified with those of the East, and that no possible conflict could come between them. When Congress was convened last December there was a demand that something should be done. It was all very well, however, to say that there must be a remedy, but all panaceas were not remedies, and the very crudeness of those proposed was the cause of so much delay. In April there came the passage of that mongrel Currency bill. It was not, after all, so bad a bill as they would have in January. The wheels of industry were then not stopped for want of currency; not that something was not required to relieve the stringency in the money market. But it would have been the door—it would have been the beginning of a system which would have been dangerous to the interests of the country. Fortunately the President vetoed that bill, and in that veto paved the way for that reconstruction which is to come. The time had not arrived for discussing President Grant's policy. He believed it was only when he had passed from his present position that he would take his place in the historic record, and in the history of his great achievements it would be remembered to his honor that he struck the first blow against any watering of the currency. Referring to the approaching election, he said whoever represented them in Congress should carry a spirit of reconciliation with him there. He has got to convince those with whom he associates that the capitalists of the East are not antagonistic to the people of the West. It was a great absurdity to say they were. They had to make both Democrats and Republicans understand the question, and show them how completely identical our interests were with theirs, and that we could not live and prosper unless they were also prosperous. In regard to the question of currency he had very pronounced ideas. It seemed to him that they should not travel out of the direction of specie payments, but look to gold as the only remedy for the difficulties under which the country now labored. He thought the newspapers should devote more attention to the subject instead of wasting so many columns upon cremation and the third-term question. He thought they had better deal with practical questions which would tend to develop the great industries of the country. Speaking of the condition of the South, he said it was just as integral a part of the nation as the West. It was a fertile and productive country, and why, he would ask, was it paralyzed but because the people had given themselves up to partisanship, rather than to industry. He could understand the situation of a white man who has been engaged against his country. He finds himself confronted by people who were a few years before his vassals. But he must rise up to the necessities of the occasion, that he may prosper, and that these black men may prosper by tilling the soil. He believed that the feeling among the Republicans and Democrats should be that the South should be dealt with in accordance with the truest principles of political economy, and that in the black man the Southerners have the sinews that are to bring them out of their difficulties. He could not express his opinion in any stronger language. There was no excuse for these men who went down to the South, and while professing to belong to the Republican Party, and to represent those great principles which led to the emancipation of the black race, brought misfortune upon them and disgrace upon their party. But these matters should be settled by the common sense of the Southern people. He believed there were Democratic leaders who could cure this condition of affairs if they would. But the Republicans had got to divest themselves of all responsibility, complicity, or apology for men who despoiled the people of the South and professed to be politically associated with them. In respect to revenue reform, he never expected to be a party to any system which would favor any mode of collecting revenues which had any element of moiety in it. He referred to the Sanborn contracts and their evil influences. He believed it was the commencement of a system which would have been ruinous to the commercial interests of the country, and just as soon as the matter was understood and represented at Washington the Republican Congress repealed them. That certainly was creditable to the Republican Party. [Applause.] Perhaps there is no pertinence in this beyond the moral that if you propose to effect a saving in the public expenditures and get an effectual government by going to the Democratic Party for it, why you have this past record of theirs before you, and you have also the record of the Republican Party. For my part I would rather take Republicanism with all its faults and all its errors, for they are corrected and repaired, than take Democracy with all its errors, which are never repaired, but which, I believe, will be increased whenever they get the power to do it. The party in power gets the entire dissatisfaction, and complaints are always plenty in consequence. It is a consequence we must remedy. Better bear the ills you have than fly to others you know not of. And if there is any one thing you ought not to trust it is the party that has been out of power so long as to be dangerously hungry, and out of principle so long as not to be scrupulous in gratifying its appetite. [Loud applause.] There is one question momentous enough to startle every tax-payer in the land, and that is whether you will open the doors of Congress to every Southern claimant who had his crop destroyed by the army of Sherman when he was marching to the sea. Hundreds of millions of dollars will be demanded from our tax-payers by men who are loyal now, and will be loyal only until their claims are paid. When, some time since, it was proposed in Congress to pass a bill to legalize such claims there was only one single Democratic member of that House who went "no" against that bill, and that member soon afterward left the party altogether. I feel a greater confidence in the party that exists now than in the party that wants to exist. The Republican Party must do all that is required of it. It must—*must*—restore the prosperity of the country, so that we shall no longer be complaining that any man willing to work shall not get the work to do and be honestly paid for it.

The speaker retired amid thunders of applause, and the meeting then adjourned cheering for Mr. Bailey, Gen. Dix, and the other Republican candidates.

THE RIFLE TOURNAMENT AT NEW-HAVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 28.—The rifle tournament of the Second Regiment, Col. S. R. Smith, closed to-day. The first prize for company teams at 200 and 500 yards was won by Company K, of Wallingford; second by Company I, of Meriden, and third by Company E, of this city. Corporal J. M. Lane, of Meriden, won the first prize for individual excellence at both ranges, making 33 out of a possible score of 40. The Col. Smith medal was won by Quartermaster Sergeant S. Park Brown, who made 18 out of a possible 20 at 200 yards. The Barie medal was won by Adjutant J. S. A. Baker. The shooting has been much better than last year, the winning team scoring 201 out of a possible 320. The twelve best scores, five shots each at 200 and 500 yards sum up 337, an average of over 28 out of a possible 40, surpassing the corresponding twelve best scores of the Twenty-second Regiment of New-York at Creedmoor, which summed up 295, an average of 24½ out of possible 40.

MR. TILDEN AND THE TAMMANY RING.

THE FRUITLESS APPEALS TO HIM TO OPPOSE TWEED & CO. WHEN THEY WERE POWERFUL.

From The New-York Times, Sept. 23, 1870.

There could hardly be a better illustration of the uselessness of expecting anything in the way of amendment, either as regards its own affairs or the affairs of the nation, from the Democratic Party, than is afforded by the part played by Samuel J. Tilden at the late Democratic Convention at Rochester. Mr. Tilden is just the kind of Democrat to whom one would look, either for active exertions in the purification of the party, or the total abandonment of it as soon as its purification seemed hopeless. He is a lawyer of high standing and character, a man of large property, and heavily concerned in various great commercial interests; and he received his political training in the school of Democrats to which Van Buren and Marcy belonged, long before it was ever thought possible that the Government of the State or City of New-York could ever fall into the hands of ignorant thieves. Moreover, we have excellent reason for believing that nobody can be more sensible than he is of the danger and disgrace of the present Democratic régime. He is as much disgusted with the City Government as any of us, and probably knows more of its horrors than most of us; he cannot have lived and labored in the earlier days of the Democratic Party in this State without being troubled beyond measure by the character of the men who now lead in its councils. He knows that they cheat and lie and steal, and he knows that they rely for the perpetuation of their power on the fidelity and exertions of jail-birds—and on the perpetration of frauds, such as, until lately, only jail-birds were guilty of. We venture to assert that he is disgusted with these monstrous abuses; that he would not venture to defend the rule now exercised in this City by the Tammany General Committee in any private room. He would not venture to tell any gentleman of his acquaintance, face to face, that the whole concern was not an abomination, or assert that the men who manage it were fit for any position of trust. Consequently, anybody who expected the Democratic Party to reform itself, to provide from its own ranks the means of clearing it of its abuses, would naturally and inevitably fix on Mr. Tilden as the man who would probably head the new movement. He would certainly fix on him as a man who if he found no change for the better possible, would be sure either to quit the party, or at least to withdraw all public countenance from it, and to refuse to take a prominent part in its deliberations.

Nevertheless, Mr. Tilden—such as we see him and know him—was one of the most prominent performers in the late farce at Rochester. He is Chairman of the State Committee, and thus has more to do than any one else with the working of the machine. He knows that the Tammany Committee supplies all the steam, and that the State Committee is only a sham; that he, its Chairman, is only an ornamental subordinate, and that whatever he does has to be done subject to the approbation of William M. Tweed. So far from being disgusted with his position, he seemed to delight in it. He not only went to Rochester, but he delivered the speech of the occasion, and had his watch stolen by one of the minor members of the party.

And now what was his speech about? The abuses in the administration of the City Government, the frauds at the elections, the condition of the courts, the shocking prostration of the Executive and the Judiciary before the confederates of the Erie Ring? Mr Tilden knows what these things are. He is a lawyer, and an able and honest one, and we know he is shocked and disgusted by the history of the Erie Railway Company during the past two years, and by the part played in it by the Executive and the Judiciary. We know, too, that he is shocked and disgusted by the condition of the Municipal Administration, and he knows that it is generally believed that the Democratic Party alone is responsible for it all. The speech was, then, no doubt, as an innocent stranger would presume, either an exhortation to the party to clear itself of all complicity in or responsibility for these abominations, or an attempt to show that it was really not responsible for them. But the innocent stranger would, if he thought so, find himself considerably mistaken. The speech was, of all things in the world, about Federal "centralization." He says we are drifting toward it rapidly, awfully, and perhaps before long we shall be forced to add, inevitably; and centralism, he says, means "imperialism;" and as it is the Republican Party which is doing the centralizing, unless it can be stopped somehow in its course, we shall find ourselves before long in the condition of "the down-trodden masses" of France and Prussia, or Russia, but especially of Prussia. It is the Prussian people he had most in his eye when he uttered his discourse. It is they who furnish the awful warning. If they could get Berlin ruled by Tweed and Sweeny, and the Kingdom at large by Hoffman, Fisk, Jr., Gould & Co., he thinks they might come to something, if it be not already too late. At all events, if we keep on as we are going, we shall, before long, have "imperialism"—that is, the United States will be converted into an empire like France, but it will, it seems, according to Mr. Tilden, have a system like that of Prussia. We shall all have to serve either in a standing army, or in reserves, or in a landwehr. War will be declared and peace made by the Emperor at Washington. When he calls us out we shall have to march and fight; and Mr. Tilden justly calls attention to the lavish expenditure of life and treasure in which our despot will probably indulge, when he finds he has got us and our resources completely in his hands. In fact, he will not care how many of us are killed, provided he gains his ends against the other despot whom he happens to be fighting.

We suppose no reasonable man entertains the slightest doubt that the City and State could be rescued from their present deplorable condition if the respectable men of the Democratic Party chose to make the effort. How little chance there is of their making it may be guessed from this performance of Mr. Tilden's. When, in the present posture of our affairs, an old lawyer of his standing gets up, and at a political convention warns us against the Prussian military system and the French Cæsarism, and says nothing of Tammany Hall—is shocked by King William and Bismarck, and isn't at all troubled by Tweed, or Sweeny, or O'Brien, or Barnard, or Hoffman—it is quite evident that honest men must find some other way of political salvation than the Democracy can offer us. It is evident, too, that the Democracy is every day losing more and more rapidly all semblance to a political organization, and assuming more and more the character of a simple band of plunderers. Indeed, their holding a "convention" is already almost an insult to the intelligence of the people of the State. Even the Greek brigands are obliged to hold their "conventions" in holes and corners, and dare not come down to Athens to preach morality.

[It is needless to say that Mr. Tilden continued to support Tweed & Co. for a full year after this article was published.]

SCENE IN A PHILADELPHIA LAW COURT.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28—This morning there appeared before Judge Lynd in the District Court House, B. H. Brewster and Theodore Cuyler, the one to press for the trial of a case (they were the contesting counsel,) and the other to beg delay. The more they argued the warmer became their contest. The members of the Bar present were surprised, and finally when Mr. Brewster told Mr. Cuyler that he was a nuisance to the Court, their surprise was increased to amazement. They flocked around the contestants while Judge Lynd in vain endeavored to preserve order. Affairs were assuming a serious aspect for a court of justice, when Judge Lynd put a stop to the contest by fining each belligerent gentlemen $100.

THE STEAM-SHIP COSTA RICA DISABLED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—Last night the first officer of the steam-ship Costa Rica and a boat's crew of five men reached San Diego, having left the steamer 100 miles south of that port, and forty miles off shore, with her shaft broken. The steam-ship Newbern went to her assistance at once, and a dispatch has been received announcing her arrival at San Diego with the Costa Rica in tow.

The Pacific Mail steam-ship Arizona, sails to-day, for San Diego, to tow the disabled steam-ship to this port.

PENNSYLVANIA MURDER CASES.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Oct. 28.—The Recorder of the Board of Pardons has notified the counsel of Joseph Brown, convicted of the murder of Annetta Kremer, in Schuylkill County, and the counsel of Frederick Heidenblut, convicted of the murder of Godfrey Kuhnle, in Philadelphia, to appear before the Court of Pardons on the 11th of November, to show cause why warrants for the execution of their clients shall not issue.

THE "WORLD," TWEED, AND TILDEN.

From the New-York Times, Oct. 13, 1870.

We have already used Mr. Tilden as an illustration of the uselessness of expecting any vigorous efforts for reform from the Democratic Party. When a man like Mr. Samuel Tilden is content to go up to Rochester and act as fugleman for Tweed, in a Convention "largely made up of City thieves and bullies," the case seems, it must be admitted, very hopeless. But some unsophisticated Democrat may still flatter himself that, although individual politicians may prove faithless, he can always look, if the worst comes to the worst, to the party press for enlightenment as to the real character of the men who ask him to intrust his purse and his person to their keeping.

It is now our painful duty to point out to him how very futile this expectation is, and it is with the deepest pain that we find ourselves obliged to use, as an illustration of what we mean, that unfortunate paper, the *World*. A more wholesome course of reading than the columns of that paper afforded, in the shape of comments on the City Government in last March and April, it would be difficult to put into the hands of a young man. It furnished one of the most vigorous exposures of the *personnel* of the Ring we have yet had, and the exposure was doubly valuable as coming from gentlemen who had seen the Ring off their guard. Other papers have told about the peculations of the Ring, about the way in which they steal, and the probable amount of their thefts, but the *World* first gave us an inkling of what manner of men they are personally, and gave it with an authority which nobody has ever ventured to dispute.

There was a good deal of controversy during last Winter as to whether or not there had been cheating at the polls. The Republicans said there had; the Democrats said there had not—or nothing to speak of; and, although a Congressional committee, and a committee of the Union League Club, went to Washington to collect evidence, and did collect more than enough to prove that the frauds had been shocking, nevertheless their word was likely to make comparatively little impression on the public mind. Then the editor of the *World* came to the rescue, and testified voluntarily in his paper that he had himself seen the "shameless frauds" at the polls, naming the persons who were instrumental in procuring their perpetration—the illustrious Tweed, we need hardly say, being among the number. From that moment the *World*, for about a month, did yeoman's service for reform. From it the public first heard some of the most interesting particulars of Tweed's personal history. It told how he was a bankrupt chairmaker when he went into politics, about twelve years ago; how he then took to stealing the public money, and stole steadily till he is now in possession, according to the *World's* estimate, of from five to ten million dollars. It frankly confessed that it was not able to estimate more closely, owing to Tweed's failure even to make any return to the Assessor of the income tax, a peculiarity which the great man shares with all the principal thieves of the Ring and their advocates. Our candid contemporary then gave us certain details of great interest about Tweed's private affairs, which, indeed, as they relate solely to his various ways of disposing of money obtained by fraud, are no more "private" than the details of any series of robberies exposed in evidence in the Court of General Sessions. It showed us how he had a "gorgeous house" in town, a "sumptuous seat in the country," "a stud of horses, and a set of palatial stables." In these stables, it mentioned, he is in the habit of "spending his Sundays drinking punch," but it was careful to add that this employment was far "more innocuous than his usual course of life." It also showed, with great force, that to enable him and his confederates to continue their knavish courses, they put their own creatures on the judicial bench, and introduced the grossest frauds into the elections. It declared that Mr. Tweed's robberies ware as "boundless in their sum as in their ingenuity." It spoke of the "presents unconsciously made him by the tax-payers of New-York," and it said that his "palatial" houses "as plainly show forth the gratitude of New-York to its Tweed, as does Blenheim the gratitude of England to its Marlborough, or Strathfieldsaye to Wellington.

Now, it looked after all this as if Tweed's reign was near its end—as if honest and intelligent Democrats, like Mr. Samuel Tilden, were going to rise up against him and dethrone him; and there ran through the community a thrill of excitement such as nothing in City politics had been able to produce in many a long day. But now mark what followed. Tweed went up to Albany, overthrew his opponents, the "Young Democracy," and then came back, and turned his attention to the *World*. What happened between him and it, during the Summer months, nobody but the parties chiefly concerned know, and probably nobody will ever know. Suffice it to say, that all opposition to Tweed and the Tweedites, on the part of the *World*, ceased as if by magic. Outsiders can only guess at the nature of the process by which this "silence deep as death" was secured. Tweed certainly did not sing or fiddle to the editor of the *World*, for he is not musical; and he did not read him an original poem, for he can barely write his name; he did not dance to him, for the Sunday punch and other luxuries have brought his dancing days to an untimely close; he did not convince him by argument, for Tweed is not eloquent; and the facts, the sorrowful facts remain. The horses still stamped in "the palatial stables;" other blackguards and thieves of the City Hall, and even their Jeremy Diddler advocates, still congregated in "the gorgeous town-house" and the sumptuous country seat—probably taking care to lay their hands on any "portable property" they could find. What, then, did Tweed do to mesmerize his former assailant? And what does Tweed possess that a nimble-fingered advocate can possibly desire? Not his company, certainly—for Tweed is not entertaining; nor his punch—for one jorum of "the Sunday punch" would probably upset more delicate brains for a full week. In fact, the more one thinks of the affair, the more mysterious it seems. It is made all the more mysterious because, whatever it was that Tweed did, it not only secured our contemporary's silence, but converted him into an ardent defender of a man whom it denounced five short months previously as a swindler and thief, a corrupter of Judges, and a bankrupt—not of him only, but of the system under which he cheats and steals, and of the luxuries procured by his thefts. Who can account for this transformation? "Set a thief to catch a thief" is an old proverb. Does the principle apply to the science of defending thieves after they are caught?

SHOULD THIS BE REWARDED?

From the Albany Evening Journal, Oct. 27.

Mr. Tilden refused to participate in the great Union square meeting to sustain the Union and the Government against rebels.

Mr. Tilden holds the doctrine that the framers of our Government "left revolution organized; left it with power to snap the tie of confederation as a nation might break a treaty, and to repel coercion as a nation might repel invasion." This is only another name for secession.

Mr. Tilden was a member of the Committee on Resolutions at the Chicago Convention which reported that the war was a failure and demanded a cessation of hostilities.

Mr. Tilden, as a member of Assembly, moved to abolish all penalties for usurious interest, except the forfeiture of the extra interest.

Mr. Tilden, as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention of 1868, voted for a platform of repudiation.

Mr. Tilden was an accomplice in the notorious election frauds of 1868, and his name was attached to the circular which called for immediate reports from the rural districts, in order that Tammany might know how large to make its frauds.

Mr. Tilden supported and upheld the Tammany Ring until three months after the exposure of its frauds, until a month after the great meeting of citizens against it, and until its downfall was certain.

Mr. Tilden has as his two principal backers John Kelly and John Morrissey, who, if he succeeds, will be the ruling powers in the politics of this State.

These are plain, simple facts. They are taken from the public record. They are matters of history. Are these acts for which the people should reward Mr. Tilden by making him Governor?

MEXICO.

INSURRECTION IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—By the Costa Rica news is received of a revolution in Lower California. The insurgents plundered and murdered many persons, and then proceeded to Cape St. Lucas, where the people arose and gave them battle, killing thirteen insurgents, including the leader, thus putting an end to the revolution.

ARBITRARY FREIGHT RATES ON WESTERN RAILROADS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The *Times* to-morrow will state that the Western Bureau of Railroad Commissioners has issued orders that all roads which they control shall impose arbitrary rates on through freight which passes during any portion of its transit eastward over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, shall not check through baggage, and shall otherwise co-operate to blockade the road and deprive it of any part of the through traffic. This action is in consequence of the refusal of the Baltimore and Ohio officials to accept the agreement entered into by the Saratoga Convention.

Ladies will experience much less trouble with their sewing if they use the Eureka Machine Twist. Try it and be convinced.—*Advertisement.*

For an Irritated Throat, Cough, or Cold, "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

What are teeth without a tooth-wash?
Where's the pleasure of the breath
If the teeth are black or yellow,
If the mouth is foul as death?
To what do teeth or gums amount,
Or breath, deprived of SOZODONT?

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

W. M. Giles, 451 6th av.:
Your Liniment, IODIDE AMMONIA, has cured my Rheumatism. T. S. CLARKSON,
Depot 451 6th av. Tivid, Dutchess County.

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Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

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Zealously Set About Curing that Cough. Use WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—CONROW.—At South Orange, on Tuesday, 27th inst., by Rev. J. H. Worcester, Jr., THEODORE D. ANDERSON, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to LOUISA CONROW, of the former place.

BACON—GILLETTE.—At the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Parker Handy, Esq., of New-York City, by Rev. John Hall, D. D., on the 28th, WILLIAM J. BACON, of Utica, N. Y., to SUSAN S. GILLETTE, of New-York City.

BROUN—JENKINS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, Oct. 28, by Rev. Mr. T. S. Hastings, Mr. CAMPBELL C. BROUN, of Brooklyn, to Miss MAY JENKINS, daughter of Edward O. Jenkins, Esq., of New-York.

BODDEN—JENNINGS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 28, by Rev. Edward B. Smith, ROBERT BODDEN, of Troy, N. Y., to GENIE S. JENNINGS, of this City.

CARROLL—CURTIS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 21, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, Mr. WILLIAM CARROLL to Miss GRACE, daughter of the late Allen S. Curtis.

GIBB—BURR.—On Tuesday, Oct. 27, at the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. W. J. Budington, D. D., Miss M. LOUISE BURR to Mr. HOWARD GIBB.

☞ Rochester, N. Y., papers please copy.

KENNY—BARNES.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, Oct. 27, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Charles Homer, ALBERT S. KENNY, Paymaster United States Navy, to ELLEN, daughter of the late George Barnes, of this City.

LEAMAN—WILLIAMS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. B. Carter, D. D., ALFRED B. LEAMAN to LAURA, daughter of J. D. Williams, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

ASHLEY.—On the 28th inst., LIVINGSTON, son of Samuel J. and Irene Ashley, aged 8 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 310 West 30th st., on Friday, at — o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

BAKER.—At Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 26, after a short illness, CAROLINE M., wife of L. L. Baker, of San Francisco, Cal., and eldest daughter of E. H. Wakefield, of Cambridge.

BUSH.—At her residence, on King st., Port Chester, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 28, of pneumonia, Mrs. ELIZA DAVENPORT, wife of the late William Bush.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at St. Peter's Church. Carriages will be in waiting at Port Chester on the arrival of the 12 M. train from New-York.

COLES.—Tuesday, Oct. 27, C. F. COLES, eldest son of Catharine and the late Thomas Coles, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family and officers and clerks of the Central National Bank are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, Oct. 29, from his late residence, No. 143 East 45th st., at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

FOX.—On Wednesday, Oct. 28, PERRY, only son of George G. and Julia M. Fox, aged 6 months and 23 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GOBLE.—On the 27th inst., at Newark, N. J., A. WILLIAM DRUCE, son of Mrs. L. Spencer Goble.

His funeral will be attended from the residence of his parents, No. 50 Clinton st., on Friday, the 30th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

HEYWARD.—At his residence, No. 17 West 21st st., suddenly, on Sunday, of apoplexy, HENRY HEYWARD, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, Broadway, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

Charleston papers please copy.

KISSAM.—Suddenly, in Cincinnati, Oct. 26, PEARL, only child of Benjamin P. and Lucy H. Kissam, aged 1 year and 5 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 73 First place, Brooklyn, Thursday, Oct. 29, at 10 A. M.

LESLIE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1874, Mrs. ANN LESLIE, widow of William Leslie, in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral on Friday next, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, John Warner, No. 1,096 Lafayette av., Brooklyn.

☞ California papers please copy.

MURPHY.—On Monday, Oct. 26th, after a lingering illness, JAMES MURPHY, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 11 East 38th st., on Thursday, Oct. 29, at 9:30 o'clock, thence to the Church of the Nativity, 2d av., at 10:30 o'clock.

OZANNE.—At Darien, Conn., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 28, MARY OZANNE, in the 55th year of her age.

Funeral services will take place at the Darien M. E. Church on Thursday, the 29th, at 3 P. M.

☞ Guernsey, Channel Island, papers please copy.

RUMSEY.—In Washington, D. C., Oct. 28, JAMES G. RUMSEY, Esq., of the Treasury Department, aged 68 years.

Funeral notice in Friday's papers.

SWOPE.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 28, in this City, at the residence of her son, Rev. Dr. Swope, Mrs. ELIZA SWOPE, widow of the late Jacob Swope, of Maryland, in the 73d year of her age.

Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, West 25th st., on Friday, Oct. 30, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

STEWART.—On Tuesday, Oct. 27, after a long and severe illness, ROBERT STEWART, in the 30th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and also Evangelist Lodge, No. 600, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 74 Horatio st., on Friday, Oct. 30, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-four page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by nature's specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. Hawley heath, the author, will be sent free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured, in pamphlet. Depot and reception-rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

ENGLISH BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 29, 30, and 31, at 7:30 o'clock, sale of a large collection of ENGLISH BOOKS, in various departments of literature, including belles lettres, history, biography, theology, poetry, fiction, law and medical works, &c., &c. Now on exhibition.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL, NOVEMBER, CON- tains: Gen. Neal Dow, R. C. Pittman, James Black, A. A. Miner, A. M. Powell, William Baxter, S. Bickley, The Kaffir Postman, Cost and Value of a Man, Preadamites, Were the Ancient Inhabitants of Western Europe Black? Science and Religion, Power of Example, The Word's Money Character in the Face, Adulation, &c. Only 30 cents; $3 a year. Three months "on trial," 50 cents. S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On Wednesday at 4 and 11:30 A. M.; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 7 and 11:30 A. M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

BARTLETT'S BOULEVARD, STREET, AND PARK Lamps excel all. Park size, $3; Street, $5; Boulevard, $6 50; Reflectors, $1 to $3 each; old style square Lanterns from $3 50 upward, according to quality. General depot, No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince st., New-York.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, jewelry, and silver ware, and the same bought and sold. GEORGE C. ALLEN, Jeweler,
No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

POLITICAL.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR ALDERMAN
Fifth Senatorial District.
(Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards,)
JOHN J. MORRIS.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN
Nomination for Assembly,
SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
FREDERICK W. SEWARD,
THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Republican Nomination.
For Member of Assembly,
BERNARD BIGLIN.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
Eleventh Assembly District,
KNOX McAFEE.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Congress—Eleventh District,
ISAAC H. BAILEY.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN nomination. For Member of Assembly,
Wm. H. Gedney.
DAVID S. WEMPLE, Sec. A. J. CAMPBELL, Ch'n.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—FOR Member of Assembly, Twentieth Assembly District, JACOB HESS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
THE LIFE OF ADMIRAL FOOTE.

LIFE OF ANDREW HULL FOOTE, Rear Admiral United States Navy. By JAMES MASON HOPPIN, Professor in Yale College. With a Portrait and Illustrations. Crown 8vo, cloth, $3 50.

Few men, indeed, have earned a stronger claim than Admiral Foote upon the gratitude of a country served with loyal singleness of purpose through a long and noble career. He was every inch a hero, brave as a lion, simple-minded, pure, and gentle as a woman, and without a taint of vulgar personal ambition. * * * Nor is it only for his professional achievements that Foote deserves to be remembered with honor and affection. He was among the first to suggest and carry out certain reforms in our naval service. * * * The story of his long and brilliant career is admirably told by Prof. Hoppin, to whom the task was a labor of love. The volume is one we can heartily commend to the youth of America. Admiral Foote was a man worthy of all honor. His whole life was passed in the service of his country, and there is nothing in his private or professional career which cannot bear the closest scrutiny. Beloved by friends, honored as brave, upright, and humane by those against whom he fought his name will live in history as one of the brightest in the galaxy of American heroes.—*Evening Post.*

II.
LATIN HYMNS.

LATIN HYMNS, WITH ENGLISH NOTES. For Use in Schools and Colleges. By F. A. MARCH, LL.D., Professor of Comparative Philology in Lafayette College. 12mo, cloth, $1 75.

This is the first volume in the Douglass Series of "Greek and Latin Christian Writers." The second volume, "Eusebius," will be issued shortly.

It is remarkable that no place has been given in the schools and colleges of England and America to the writings of the early Christians. For many centuries, and down to what is called the Pagan Renaissance, they were the common linguistic study of educated Christians. The stern piety of those times thought it wrong to dally with the sensual frivolities of heathen poets, and never imagined it possible that the best years of youth should be spent in mastering the refinements of a mythology and life which at first they feared and loathed, and which at last became as remote and unreal to them as the Veda is to us. Classical Philology, however, took its ideal of beauty from pagan Greece, and it has filled our schools with those books which are its best representatives.

The modern Science of Language has again changed the point of view. It gives the first place to truth; it seeks to know man, his thoughts, his growth; it looks on the literature of an age as a daguerreotype of the age; it values books according to their historical significance. The writings of the early Christians embody the history of the most important events known to man in language not unworthy of the events, and the study of Latin and Greek as vehicles of Christian thought should be the most fruitful study known to philology, and have its place of honor in the university course.

III.
FRENCH PRINCIPIA.

THE FRENCH PRINCIPIA, PART I. A First French Course, containing Grammar, Delectus, Exercise Book, and Vocabularies. On the same plan as Dr. Smith's "Principia Latina." 12mo, cloth, 75 cents.

This work has been compiled at the request of teachers, who, finding the "Principia Latina" the easiest book for beginners in Latin, are anxious to obtain an equally elementary French work on the same plan. The main object is to enable a beginner to acquire an accurate knowledge of the chief grammatical forms, to learn their usage by constructing simple sentences as soon as he commences the study of the language, and to accumulate gradually a stock of words useful in conversation as well as in reading.—*Preface.*

IV.
A SACK OF GOLD.

A SACK OF GOLD. A Novel. By the Author of "Joseph the Jew." 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

A second novel by the author of "Joseph the Jew," a story of rare merit and promise, can not fail to be received with favor by the reading public. No purely American novel has higher claims to popularity than "A Sack of Gold." The plot is original and striking, the characters are interesting, varied, and well contrasted, while the narrative, in which the story of each is unfolded, fascinates the reader from beginning to end. The novel will greatly enhance the author's reputation, and place her in the foremost rank of American writers of fiction.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above works by mail, postpage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of price.

"OBSERVATIONS ON NASAL CATARRH;" by A. N. WILLIAMSON, M. D., late Clinical Physician in the University Medical College Price 10 cents. Address No. 28 East 20th st. The success of this treatment is undoubted.—*Medical Review.*

POLITICAL.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

(Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, and that part of the Eighteenth Ward lying west of 4th av.)

The undersigned recommend to their fellow-citizens of the Eighth Congressional District,

JOHN D. LAWSON

For re-election as their Representative in Congress. A retired merchant, an old New-Yorker, a gentleman of intelligence and integrity, Mr. Lawson has proved himself at Washington a consistent advocate of sound principles on economical and financial questions and an excellent commercial representative.

WILLIAM A. BOOTH,
W. M. VERMILYE,
JACKSON S. SHULTZ,
CHARLES LANIER,
ELWOOD WALTER,
JOHN H. HALL,
ALFRED OGDEN,
BENJAMIN B. SHERMAN,
CHARLES B. MOORE,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
JOHN COTTON SMITH,
S. D. BURCHARD,
JOHN W. QUINCY,
J. H. GAUTIER,
THURLOW WEED,
SIMON DE VISSER,
J. D. JONES,
E. C. BOGERT,
JOHN A. STEWART,
WM. J. HOPPIN,
RICHARD BUTLER,
O. D. MUNN,
GEO. W. BLUNT,
ISAAC H. WALKER,
JOHN P. PAULISON,
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GEO. W. SMITH,
J. LANGDON WARD,
J. W. BRITTON,
ANDREW W. LEGGAT,
WM. LAIMBEER,
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SAM'L GRISWOLD, M. D.,
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HORACE GRAY,
PARKER HANDY,
WILLIAM DOWD,
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JOHN C. SOUTHWICK,
LUTHER R. MARSH,
EZRA WHITE,
WILLIAM ORTON,
D. D. T. MARSHALL,
HOOPER C. VAN VORST,
JOHN C. MARTIN,
A. B. HOLMES,
CHARLES IRVING,
T. B. BLEECKER, JR.,
FRANK WILLIAMS,
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JAMES W. FARR,
ELLWOOD E. THORNE,
GILBERT J. HUNTER,
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E. STEPHENSON,
C. D. VAN WAGENEN,
JEREMAIH PANGBURN,
S. S. PALMER.

ECONOMY AND REFORM.
GRAND
REPUBLICAN RALLY
at
COOPER INSTITUTE,
on
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, at 8 o'clock,
TO RATIFY THE
STATE AND COUNTY NOMINATIONS.
Addresses by
Gov. EDWARD F. NOYES, of Ohio,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, Esq.,
Hon. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS,
SALEM H. WALES, and others.
Singing by the Union Glee Club.
Front seats reserved for ladies.
EDWIN D. MORGAN,
Chairman State Central Committee.
HUGH GARDNER,
Chairman Central Committee.
THOMAS MURPHY,
Chairman County Convention.
GEORGE W. LYON,
JAMES R. DAVIES,
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY,
Secretaries.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. Fifth Senatorial District, Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards.
FOR ALDERMEN,
JOHN J. MORRIS,
GEORGE B. DEANE, Jr.
NATHANIEL APPLETON,
Chairman Nominating Convention.
A. YEOMANS,
J. A. CRYAN,
Secretaries.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting of the association to ratify the nominations of the Republican Party, will be held at [illegible] Street Church, between Broadway and 5th av., THURSDAY EVENING, 29th inst., at 8 o'clock. Eminent speakers will address the meeting. HENRY B. SMITH, President.
[illegible] Secretaries.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR CONGRESS.
Eighth District.
(Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards and that portion of the Eighteenth Ward lying within 14th st. [illegible] and 4th av.)
JOHN D. LAWSON.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—For Member of Assembly, Fifteenth District, [illegible] MURRAY.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Wednesday, Oct. 28, the following business was transacted:

Wood, Brady & Todd, under a Supreme Court order in partition, Thomas Hyslop, Esq., Referee, disposed of City real estate as follows: Premises No. 389 Grand street, south-west corner of Suffolk street, embracing a lot, 25 by 70, with a two-story and attic frame house upon the front thereof, and a brick stable in rear, sold for $25,000, to Isaac Acheson, a party in interest. One plot, 66 by 150, on Prospect avenue, north-east corner of Samuel street, East Tremont, Twenty-fourth Ward, sold for $775, to J. B. Blancard, and one plot, 66 by 150, on Grant avenue, east side, between Locust avenue and Samuel street, sold to same buyer for $475.

Jere. Johnson, Jr., sold, under a court order similar to above, John G. H. Myers, Esq., Referee, a four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot, 16 by 78.6, No. 215 West Twenty-second street, north side, 116.6 feet west of Seventh avenue, for $18,700, cash, to Robert Gair. No other sales were made.

The following legal auctions were postponed as follows: Sale by Samuel A. Steele, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two houses and lots, Nos. 41 and 43 Bedford street, between Carmine and Leroy streets, adjourned to Nov. 4; sale by William Kennelly of a house and lot on East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, east of Fourth avenue, adjourned to the same date; sale by James M. Miller of a leasehold property on College place, north-west corner of Park place, adjourned to Nov. 10, and sale by Hugh N. Camp of the premises, No. 228 Park place, adjourned to Nov. 11.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

The following auctions, all at the Exchange, are noticed for to-day:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executor's sale of two lots, each about 22 by 70, Nos. 37 and 39 Thompson street, west side, 106.6 feet south of Broome street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Trustees' sale of five one-story corrugated iron stores, with plot 75 by 75, on East Thirty-fourth street, north side, 25 feet east of First avenue, and one three-story brick building, with lot 23.9 by 100, on First avenue, east side, 75 feet north of Thirty-fourth street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. P. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 35 by 100 by 5.3 by 25 by 24.8 by 125, on Fifth avenue, east side, 93.4 feet south of Thirty-eighth street. Also, similar sale, Alexander Cameron, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 102.2, on East Seventy-ninth street, south side, 145 feet east of Third avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court partition sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 19.8 by 50, No. 54 West Broadway. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, same Referee as above, of a building, with lease of lot, 23.4 by 97, on Broadway, east side, 46.8 feet south of Ninth street; lease from Sailors' Snug Harbor, dated Nov. 1, 1873. Term twenty-one years; ground rent $3,000 per annum.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Jonathan Marshall, Esq., Referee, of a four-story brown-stone-front house, with lease of lot 20 by 100.5 on West Forty-ninth street, south side, 375 feet west of Fifth avenue; lease dated Nov. 17, 1866; term nineteen years and eight months.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., continuation public auction sale, by order of Ruea Nelson, Esq., of seventy-one desirable Brooklyn lots, located near Prospect Park, as follows: Eight lots on Fifth street, south side, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; twelve lots on Sixth street, north side, between the same avenues; ten lots on Sixth avenue, west side, block front, between Fifth and Sixth streets; twenty-five lots on Fifth street, south side, 85 feet west of Sixth avenue, and sixteen lots on Sixth street, north side, 85 feet west of Sixth avenue. All these lots, it is stated, will be sold peremptorily, without reserve, to the highest bidder.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28.

NEW-YORK.

By Wood, Brady & Todd.

1 two-story and attic frame house, (front,) 1 brick stable, (rear,) and lot No. 389 Grand st., s. w. corner of Suffolk st., lot 25x70	$25,000
1 plot, Prospect av., n. e. corner of Samuel st., 66x150—East Tremont, Twenty-fourth Ward	775
1 plot, Grant av., e. s., between Locust av. and Samuel st., 66x150—East Tremont, Twenty-fourth Ward	475

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 four-story brown-stone front house and lot, No. 215 West 22d st., n. s., 116.6 ft. w. of 7th av., lot 16x78.6	$10,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Broadway, Nos. 212, n. e. corner Fulton st., 29x77.2x29x76.2; New-Bowery or Pearl st., e. s., 185.7 ft. s. of Oak st., runs s. 20.3 ft., thence e. 98.1 ft., thence n. w. 13.10 ft., thence n. e. 10.5 ft., thence w. 103.10 ft.; Elm st., w. s., 115 ft. n. of Broome st., 21.3x100.4; George W. Coster to Clarence U. Embury, C. A. G., all title	nom.
Same property, C. U. Embury to Eliza A., wife of G. W. Coster, C. A. G.	nom.
Park st., n. s., No. 90, — ft. w. of Mulberry st., 16.9x60; Park st., No. 80, n. s., 17x60; George W. Ferguson to Catharine Tuttle, C. A. G.	$8,000
Pearl st., e. s., No. 456, 93.11 ft. s. of Chatham st., 25x121.4; Doris, wife of Charles A. Buddensick to Isidor Falk	35,000
Spring st., No. 208, s. s., 75.2 ft. w. of Sullivan st., thence w. 18.9 ft., thence s. 42½ ft., thence southerly 49 ft., thence s. w. 10 ft., thence e. 8 ft., thence n. 100 ft. to beginning; John Gerken to Rosa Goodstein	5,000
9th st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 2d av., 18x28, stable; Jessie, wife of J. H. Keyser, to C. J. Goeller	4,000
12th st., s. s., 92.6 ft. e. of Avenue C, 20.6x77.6; A. Himmel to Christian Wiesmann	6,000
15th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x103.3; G. S. Sedgwick, Referee, to M. H. Grinnell	14,000
15th st., n. s., 210 ft. e. of 7th av., 20x103.3; Charles Weill to Emanuel Meyer	14,000
16th st., Nos. 422 and 424 West, s. s., 475 ft. e. of 10th av., 50x80; W. M. Johnson to B. Johnson	100
16th st., Nos. 421, 423, 425, 427 West, n. s., 250.2 ft. w. of 9th av., 99.10x92; Frances Conkright to William Kronberg	100,000
20th st., s. s., 133.4 ft. e. of 9th av., 16.8x91.11; Elsie E., wife of C. Turner, to A. B. Dupuy	17,000
31st st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x115.5; H. P. Goulden to J. Blumenthal	20,000
34th st., No. 211, n. s., 126 ft. w. of 7th av., 24x98.9; J. Blumenthal to H. P. Goulden	26,000
35th st., s. w. s., 350 ft. n. w. of 1st av., 25x98.9; Mary Ann, wife of John Goodchild, and John J. and Daniel P. and James P. Crowley, to Mary Ann Crowley, undivided title	nom.
51st st., s. s., 260 ft. w. of 8th av., 20x100.5; Edward Grant and wife and Julia S. Grant to Thomas J. Grant	9,000
70th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th av., 75x100.5; J. Halstead, J. N. Platt, and J. H. Rhoades, Executors, J. Harsen to Catharine Purdy	14,150
83d st., n. s., 293.9 ft. e. of 9th av., 18.9x102.2; John McCool to John J. McGuire and John Hutchinson	15,000
83d st., n. s., 312.6 ft. e. of 9th av., 18.9x102.2; J. McCool to J. J. McGuire and J. Hutchinson	15,000
117th st., n. s., 130.6 ft. w. of 3d av., 19x100.11, except gore of s. w. corner, rear, 5.3x5x—; 117th st., n. s., 187.6 ft. w. of 3d av., 19x100.11; J. N. Heubner to A. L. Nosser	20,000
119th st., n. s., 18 ft. e. of 4th av., 18x75.7; E. H. Munson to J. McGuire, q. c.	nom.
Same property, J. McGuire to Sarah M. Donaldson, C. A. G.	nom.
120th st., n. s., 481.5 ft. e. of 4th av. widened, being really Lexington av., n. e. corner 120th st., 1.5x100.11; Frances C. Nicholas, widow, to Abraham Bassford, C. A. G.	98
Av. B, e. corner Cedar st., 25x100, Morrisania; John H. Grimm to Wilhelmina, wife of Charles Buck, q. c.	nom.
Same property, Charles Buck to John H. Grimm, q. c.	nom.
Central av., n. w. corner Eveline place, 200x175; Eveline place, n. s. 175 ft. w. of Central av., 125x100, West Farms; Mary A., wife of James W. Ogden, to Miss Emma Ogden	10,000
Clinton av., n. s., 500 ft. w. of 2d st., 50x100, Woodlawn Heights; William Burnard to Everett Slocum	550
Gerard av., w. s., adjoining W. H. Morris, Morrisiana, 1 19-100 acres, foreclosure; J. W. Mills to J. A. Stryker	38,750
Opdyke av., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 3d st., 50x100, Woodlawn Heights; W. Burnard to J. McMenemy	550
Willard av., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d st., 25x100; George Opdyke to Nelia T., wife of C. F. Johnson	250
1st av., e. s., 24 ft. n. of 49th st., 25x60 ft.; A. L. Nosser to J. Huebner	21,000
2nd av., s. w. corner of 9th st., 23.4x120 ft.; John H. Keyser to Charles J. Goeller	28,000
2d av., w. s., 25.2 ft. n. of 91st st., 25.2x75 ft.; Simon Gutstadt to Herman Gierke	25,000
2d av., n. w. corner of 91st st., 25.2x75 ft.; S. Gutstadt to H. Gierke	35,000
10th av., s. w. corner 71st st., 25.5x100; 71st st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th av., 125x100.5; 11th av., e. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 71st st., 75x100; 71st st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 11th av., 100x186; J. Halstead, J. N. Platt, and J. H. Rhoades, Executors, to Catharine Purdy	126,025
Interior lot and stable, 56 ft. s. of 9th st. and 120 ft. w. of 2d av., 18x28; also, right of way to street; John H. Keyser to Charles J. Goeller	3,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

22d st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 10th av., 20x74, foreclosure; William M. Hoes, referee, to Henry Wilson	$100
45th st., s. s., 133.4 ft. e. of 8th av., 16.8x100.5; Sarah B., wife of Joseph H. Taylor, to Eugenie B., wife of Charles W. Townsend	14,000
2d av., w. s., 63 ft. s. of 12th st., 20x80; C. J. Goeller to J. H. Keyser	16,000

LEASE RECORDED.

8th av., No. 478, s. e. corner of 34th st., 7 years… { 2 years, per year	$3,600
{ 5 years, per year	4,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

J. E. LEAYCRAFT,
REAL ESTATE,
No. 698 8th av., near 44th st.
City and Country Property bought sold and exchanged.
RENTING and COLLECTING a SPECIALTY.
Entire charge taken of property. Reference given.

FOR SALE—NO. 408 WEST 58TH ST., A NEAT three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, now occupied by owner, with or without furniture. Price low.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY—EIGHTEEN ACRES, near Plainfield; increasing rapidly in value; great bargain on Central Railroad; splendid investment; terms easy as wanted. JAQUES, No. 183 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, Brewery Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
Real Estate Department, No. 21 Park row.
Furniture, &c., Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st.

POSTPONEMENT IMPOSSIBLE!

FORTUNES SECURED IN A DAY. LAST AND ONLY CHANCE.

RUEA NELSON, ESQ.,
has determined to SELL, POSITIVELY, ABSOLUTELY, and WITHOUT RESERVE, all his remaining

PROSPECT PARK LOTS,

IN THE
Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, SHARP, ON
THURSDAY, Oct. 29, 1874.
THERE ARE
10 LOTS ON 6TH AV.
28 LOTS ON 6TH ST.
33 LOTS ON 5TH ST.

DON'T STAY AWAY for fear the lots will bring too much. REMEMBER, buyers, not the sellers, fix the prices. There will positively be no limit on any lot offered. ☞ Terms will be announced at sale.

Maps and other information at the office of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TO SETTLE A PARTNERSHIP.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 30, 1874, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

WAVERLEY PLACE.—Three-story, attic and basement high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 28 Waverley place, south side, between Greene st. and University place; in perfect order, and contains all modern improvements.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET AT AN EXCEEDINGLY LOW RENT.
Forty-seventh st., between 5th and 6th avs., a splendid four-story brown-stone residence, in perfect order throughout. Immediate possession.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZE HOUSE, ON 5TH av., near 10th st., to rent, fully furnished for the Winter or year; it is of full width, and of extra depth, and has side-lights all the way up. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, thirty feet front, fully furnished, with garden lot adjoining; location on 34th st.; also, if desired, a stable on 33d st.; moderate rent to a responsible party.
J. F. WILLIAMS & SONS,
No. 270 West 34th st., corner of 8th av.

TO LET—ON ACCOUNT LESSEE, SMALL THREE-story attic house, No. 130 East 25th st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; fitting up; ready Nov. 1; eleven rooms; house open; seen without permit; location good. No. 139 East 12th st.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE DWELLING, No. 465 Tompkins av.; partly furnished; rent low.
JAMES A. FISHER, No. 1,417 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

NO. 33 WEST 45TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Newly painted; immediate possession; rent $2,250; to let or lease. Apply on the premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LEASE—FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS WITH renewals, the south-west corner Broadway and Houston st.; lot 50x100. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE.—NO. 620 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO Crosby st., entire building; eight floors; $15,000 a year.
HENRY DOLAN, No. 6 West 36th st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 56x90. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THE WINTER BY A SMALL FAMily of adult persons, a well furnished house on either 5th or Madison av. Address Box No. 2,011 Post Office, giving all particulars.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES ROTHSCHILD, ISAAC KAUFFER, and REGINA BERNHEIMER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Moses Rothschild in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims, provable under said act, and that the 23d day of November, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the twentieth day of October, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o22-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, District of New Jersey.—In the matter of FREDERICK HEIM, against whom a petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy was filed on the 23d day of October, A. D., 1874.—In Bankruptcy.—Upon reading and filing the petition in the matter aforesaid, and the affidavits accompanying the same, it is ordered: That the said Frederick Heim do appear before this Court, as a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Trenton, in the County of Mercer, in said district, on the 30th day of October, A. D., 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any he has, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and it appearing by the proofs filed with said petition that the said Frederick Heim has departed out of the State of New Jersey, and is not now a resident therein, it is further ordered, that notice of this order to show cause be given by publication thereof in the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, published in the City of Newark, and the NEW-YORK TIMES, published in the City of New-York, five days successively. Witness, the Hon. John T. Nixon, Judge of said District Court, and the seal thereof at Trenton, in said district, on the 23d day of October, A. D., 1874.
R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk of Court.
CHARLES F. HILL, Solicitor.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMILE H. MULDAUR, WILLIAM S. HALL, and EDWARD A. COBURN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice, that the second, third, and final general meetings of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the tenth day of November, 1874, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of, and before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., the Register in charge of the above entitled matter, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankruptcy Act of March, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof; that I have filed my final account as assignee of the estate of said bankrupts with the said Register, and that at said meetings I shall apply to the Court for a settlement of my said account, and for a discharge from all liability as Assignee, as aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of the said twenty-eighth section.—Dated this, 24th day of October, 1874.
CHARLES H. BANNIGAN, Assignee,
No. 14 Wall street, New-York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHANIEL R. STOUT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. I. T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, Oct. 29, 1874.—To the creditors of said bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that the second and third general meetings of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at the office of Mr. I. T. Williams, the said Register, at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 9th day of November, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-second and twenty-eighth sections of the act entitled, "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867; and that the Assignee has filed in the said office of said Register his accounts of his receipts and payments.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL STRICKER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Samuel Stricker, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 25th day of September, A. D. 1874.
EDWARD MOLSON, Assignee,
Nos. 62 and 64 Greene st., New-York.
o29-law3wTh*

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, RICHMOND County.—HARRIET GIGNOUX, plaintiff, against MARK BRUMAGIM and Charlotte R., his wife, Eugene Kelly, and Margaret, his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants aforenamed, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 18 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 3, 1874.
MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 18 Wall st.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was, on the 6th day of July, 1874, duly filed with the Clerk of the County of Richmond.
MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM,
o8-law6wTh. Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 18 Wall st.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
Rooms—Superior. Supervision—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. Teaching—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. Pupils—Manly.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.

The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 112 5th av.,
Between 16th and 17th sts., (Knabe building.)

The most successful and complete music school in the world. All branches of vocal and instrumental music practically and theoretically taught by the most eminent professors at moderate prices.

The Amateur Orchestra meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M. Classical Soirée by the Professors every second Wednesday, Lectures every third, Opera Recitals every fourth Wednesday in each month.

Charlier Institute
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.
MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals,
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park.
Reopens Sept. 23.

GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:

T. S. Hastings, D. D.,	G. L. Prentiss, D. D.,
Howard Crosby, D. D.,	H. E. Montgomery, D. D.,
T. Gallaudet, D. D.,	Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.,
J. O. Murray, D. D.,	Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.
E. H. Chapin, D. D.,	Prof. C. Short, LL. D.,
H. D. Ganse, D. D.,	Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
NO. 58 PARK AV.,
For young gentlemen of all ages,
fitting for college or for business.
Four pupils received into the family.
REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, A. M., (Yale,) Principal.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.
A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Holladay Collegiate Institute, No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. Utmost care and special attention given to preparing boys for college, for scientific schools, or for business. Reopens Sept. 21. Circulars containing all necessary information at No. 47 West 49th st., where the Principal may be seen or addressed. WALLER HOLLADAY.

FRENCH.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, FROM PARIS, and long a teacher in that city, will give lessons in French at very moderate rates. Pupils having some little knowledge of the language, and desiring to acquire facility in conversation, will find this an excellent opportunity. Lessons given at the residence. Good references. Address M. EDOUARD DUCASTEL, No. 135 Prince st.

PAINE'S, NO. 62 BOWERY; UP-TOWN COLLEGE, No. 1,275 Broadway.—Young men, ladies', and boys taught book-keeping, arithmetic, higher mathematics; foreigners, English; backward persons privately advanced; writing lessons, $3 per month. Improvement guaranteed to all.

MISS SPRING'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 25, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, corner of 18th st.
Boys under ten will be received; pupils have entrance to Gramercy Park at recess.

PAINTING IN WATER COLORS.—CLASSES are now being formed for instruction in water-color painting—flowers and Autumn leaves—by a lady of experience and ability. For references and other information address Box No. 26 Brooklyn Post Office.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Application for admission may be made at the Law Library, University building, Washington square, daily at 4:30 P. M.
W. R. MARTIN, Secretary of Council.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER,
NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST.,
(formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,)
French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies. Thorough English course in all classes.
REOPENED SEPT. 23.
French classes for ladies three times a week.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH AV.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
Sixteenth year commenced Sept. 28.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children,
No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York.
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

MONSIEUR C. FABREGOU
is now forming
Evening and Afternoon Classes of
CONVERSATION IN FRENCH.
Apply between 4 and 8 P. M. at
No. 46 Greenwich av.

MISS DU VERNET,
ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS,
will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

MRS. WILLIAMES' SCHOOL, NO. 26 WEST 39th st., reopened Sept. 24.
Prof. Labberton's and Prof. Goodyear's lectures will begin in November.

HENDRICK INSTITUTE.—FRENCH, GERMAN, and English boarding and day school, for young ladies and delicate children, 25 West 26th st., N. Y.; daily drill in vocal culture, gymnastic and calisthenic exercises; delicate and enfeebled pupils have our especial care and skilled attention. Dr. SARAH L. HENDRICK, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., FOR young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MME. LESPINASSE'S
Fort Washington French institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 32 West 18th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Now forming, a special class in English Literature, with lectures on Art and History.

$40 TO $50 FOR BOARD AND TUITION IN English, French, and piano, for misses or little girls; home care and comforts. Address W., BOARD, Post Office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYtown, on the Hudson. For circular address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN. Church Hill Post Office, Washington Depot, Conn.
H. H. MOREHOUSE.

NOT FASHIONABLE—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

DR. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 131 West 43d st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

$300 FOR 40 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
No. 108 West 59th st.
on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.
LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.
BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

** It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.*

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopened Sept. 16.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
HAVE REOPENED THEIR DAY SCHOOL
at No. 47 East 21st st.

A WORKING SCHOOL. BOYS TAUGHT English, French, German, and Latin. Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts. Miss M. W. WARREN

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) Primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,267 BROADway.—Boys prepared for Harvard, and other colleges and scientific schools.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

MISS F. R. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 18th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical teacher, gold-medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils; prepares for scientific schools and college, (English or American;) highest City reference. Address TUTOR, No. 29 West 15th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS, good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and good tidy colored help, for City or country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT SIMMS' SELECT AGENCY, NO. 543 6TH av., near 33d st., there is a number of capable and reliable colored servants, male and female, for any capacity, at the shortest notice.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, GERMAN, AND English Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, can be engaged a great number of reliable servants.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman, who is a first-class waitress and an experienced chamber-maid; also a plain seamstress; would like a place in a private family; can furnish the very best City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, and also to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 497 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist with the washing; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 1,060 3d av., over the candy store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, AS first-class chamber-maid; is thoroughly competent; neat, willing, and trustworthy; best of City references; speaks good English. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY, FOR HER CHAMber-maid; has lived with her nearly two years, and whom she can recommend. Call at No. 12 West 28th st. before 12 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED Scotch Protestant to do chamber-work or pantry; would take care of growing children. Apply at fancy store, No. 915 6th av., second door from 52d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A tidy, respectable girl, as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family. Address C. F., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; very willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 29 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl, with three years' reference from one place; willing to take care of children. Call at No. 943 6th av., shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 157 West 51st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is fully capable and has very good City reference. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or would take care of children and sew; good reference. Can be seen at No. 450 West 19th st., third floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REGULAR CHAMBERmaid, with two years' City references; is a neat sewer and embroiderer. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; no objection to the country; nine years' reference from last employer. Call for two days at 108 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, lately landed, as chamber-maid or laundress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; has six years' reference. Call at No. 307 West 13th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small family, or as nurse; City reference. Call at No. 299 West 19th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Wait on Elderly Lady or Grown Children and Sew.—Call at No. 20 West 20th st., where she can be highly recommended.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 319 East 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and nurse, or waitress; City reference. Call for two days at No. 352 East 78th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS, AND a first-class waitress; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 145 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTant woman as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 222 West 18th st.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO PROTESTANT women, together or separate; City or country; one is a thorough, good cook and laundress; the other is a capable waitress, chamber-maid, or general house-work; active, tidy, willing workers, with satisfactory references. Apply at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY CAPABLE woman and daughter (about twelve); wages no object, if together; the woman is an excellent cook and washer, ironer, &c.; the daughter is smart and very usefully trained to work; in country or City. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO COMpetent women; wish to live together; one as thorough cook and baker, and assist in washing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, and assist in washing; both will do the work of a family between them; each has the best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTESTant young woman of thirty as excellent cook; can do French and English and all other cooking; meats, game, soups, bone, lard; all kinds of pastry and baking, creams, jellies, and nice side dishes; best City testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; other as chamber-maid and waitress; prefer to go together in a small private family; are both willing and obliging; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 263 West 32d st.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO girls, one as first-class cook; will assist with coarse washing; other as first-class chamber-maid and waitress, willing to assist with washing; first-class City reference; would go to the country; call at No. 223 East 58th st., between 2nd and 3d avs.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD, STRONG WELSH WOMan to cook, wash, and iron; knows how to do every kind of family cooking; bakes bread, makes pastries, &c., and is an excellent laundress; City or country. Call for Mary L., No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also game and poultry, and ice creams, &c.; can furnish undoubted reference from last place. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; references unexceptionable.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEwork servant, in City or country, by a smart, capable girl; will be found good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, accomodating and respectful; best references. Call at No. 112 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—A NEAT and tidy young woman, who is a good family cook and an excellent bread and biscuit baker, and a superior laundress, would like a place in City or country; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT PROTestant woman, who understands her business in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; has first-class recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, SPEAKING GERman, French, and a little English; is a thorough cook in all branches, and is willing to keep her kitchen in order; has first-class testimonials; City or country. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A STRONG, HEALTHY SCOTCH WOMan, able and willing to work, as cook, washer, and ironer; is a first-class servant for her work, and has best of reference as to character, &c.; wants a place she will not have to leave in a month; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, below 9th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK where she can have an early dinner on Sunday; has excellent City references from some of the best City families; is an excellent baker, and good on soups and all kinds of meats and game. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY AN EXPERIenced woman, as cook; she is a superior bread and cake baker, thoroughly understands her business, and is fully competent to take entire charge of her kitchen. Apply to Mrs. Whitfield, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WOMAN as excellent cook; brought up in a first-class family; can do all kinds of cooking, and make herself useful; country or City; very best City testimonials; lady to be seen. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—CITY OR COUNTRY; BY AN AMERIcan Protestant woman as a good plain cook, washer, and ironer, or would do general house-work in a small family. Apply to Mrs. Whitfield, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK, WASH, AND IRON.—BY A PROTESTANT woman; is an excellent washer and ironer; strong, tidy, obliging; City or country; good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NICE colored woman; is an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; is tidy and industrious; has good references; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS A FIRST-class cook; City or country; is a very reliable, capable, desirable servant, and thorough cook; has best of City references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, to cook, wash, and iron, or do the house-work for a small private family; good home more of an object than wages; good references. Call two days at No. 257 Division st., near Grand.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook, or to assist with the washing; or would go as laundress; good City reference; down town preferred. Call at No. 614 Lexington av., and 53 . st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL; IS A THOROUGHLY good cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; IS A GOOD cook, washer, and ironer, also baker; six years' first-class City reference. Call at No. 787 9th av., between 52d and 53d sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; would assist with washing and ironing; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 88 West 13th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS COOK; understands soups, meats, pastry, and game; is a good bread and pastry maker; good reference. Call at No. 344 West 42d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a small private family; understands meats, soups, baking, and desserts; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 42 East 33d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; City or country; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 488 6th av., Room No. 29.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands her business; good bread and biscuit baker; best City references. Call at No. 134 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as cook; would assist in washing; best City reference. Call at No. 136 West 19th st., second floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK; no objection to assist with washing; best City reference. Apply at No. 116 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A LADY, FOR A COMPETENT COOK who has lived with her for several years. Apply at No. 27 West 22d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, A real cordon bleue, with good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

DRESS-MAKING, &c.—AN AMERICAN WOMan wishes employment by the day or week at dressmaking, or as seamstress and operator in families, or would take a permanent place; references. Address Mrs. S., No. 142 East 115th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, to go out by the day in private families; can trim, cut, and fit. Call at No. 107 West 53d st.; ring third bell.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A PERSON (GERMAN) of undoubted respectability, as house-keeper in a private family, where she would have the entire charge of the house and servants; thoroughly understands her business; unexceptionable references. Address A. B., Box No. 88 *Times* Up-town office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN SOME respectable family, or would take care of an invalid lady; liberal wages expected; references given. Address G. S. Edwards, Troy (N. Y.) Post Office, giving name and residence.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, WELL-TEMpered young girl, who is a plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and will make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required, or will take a place as chamber-maid; moderate wages; can be well recommended. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ABLE-BODIED SWEDish woman of twenty-five for general work or cooking and washing; is a good cook and not afraid of work; no objection to general work in a moderate family; City or country. Ask for C. J., No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG woman; is an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; wages very moderate; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, YOUNG GIRL; is a plain cook; can wash and iron very nicely; is kind to children, and industrious; can give good reference; City or country. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE GIRL TO do house-work; good cook, washer, and ironer; small private family; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 228 Sullivan st., near Amity.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERican lady as housekeeper, or as companion to an invalid or an old lady; wages not so much an object as a good home. Address Mrs. Hannah, Belleville, N. J.

HAIR-DRESSER.—A LADY'S HAIR-DRESSER wishes a few more engagements by the week or month; terms moderate. Call at No. 223 East 55th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman whom we have known for several years; would like a place as first-class laundress and chamber-maid; is thorough in both branches, and has reference from last employer, who can be seen. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WELL-EXPRIENCED PROTestant young woman, who is a good family laundress; can puff, flute, polish, and do up gentlemen's shirts in best style; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-RATE LAUNDRESS, who will assist with chamber-work, if necessary; is a smart, active young woman, with a good disposition and good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Bureau.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS laundress who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist with chamber-work in the latter part of the week; best of reference. Call at No. 344 West 42d st.

LAUNDRESS, OR LAUNDRESS AND CHAMber-maid.—By a young woman; can be recommended by her present employer. Call at No. 3 Madison av., Thursday and Friday.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, in a private family; has had many years' experience at former employer's. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress in a private family; best City reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 252 10th av., in store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; understands fluting and puffing; good reference. Call at 237 West 15th st., grocery store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, AS first-class laundress; has excellent references as to character and competency; is a quick and first-class worker. Call at the Swedish Office, 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN laundress, with excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 225 East 27th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH maid, who is a good hair-dresser, and also a good dress-maker; has the best of testimonials from her present employer. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, with the best City reference; is a first-class hair-dresser and dress-maker; hand or machine sewing; can cut and fit; thoroughly competent, nice, and obliging. Call at the Swedish Office, 108 East 27th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH Protestant lady's-maid, who thoroughly understands her duties as such; hairdressing, pinking, charge of wardrobe, &c. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A LADY FOR HER MAID; IS a competent faithful person in her capacity. Apply at Gilsey House, Room No. 72, between 11 and 2 to-day.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; HAS A long experience in the care of children; City reference. Can be seen for two days at 130 West 20th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A VERY HIGHLY RECOMMENDED young woman as invalid nurse, or infant or growing children; can take entire charge of an infant, and bring it up on the bottle; excellent seamstress; cut, fit, operate, dress-make, trim, &c.; has best testimonials from her lady as faithful nurse in all respects. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A WOMAN WHO HAS BEEN NURSE and a kind of housekeeper in a family for the last nine years, and is now left on account of a death in the family; the family will see any one for her; she will go to the country. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman, as experienced children's nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant; has excellent City reference. Apply, or can be seen, at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL as nurse and seamstress in a private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; good reference from last place. Call at No. 708 2d av., between 44th and 45th st., ring third bell.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN GIRL as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-work and seamstress; a good home preferred to wages. Call at No. 619 1st av., in the grocery.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG FRENCH girl, Protestant, newly arrived, as nurse; good seamstress. Can be seen for two days at Mme. Gotard's, No. 525 6th av.

NURSE.—AS INFANT'S NURSE BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City references. Call at No. 134 East 24th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman, as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from birth; has six years' reference from last employer. Call or address at No. 126 West 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; understands dress-making; four years' reference from her last place. Call or address No. 420 East 2—th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS INFANT'S nurse; can take entire charge of an infant and bring it up on the bottle; excellent reference from her present employer. Call from 10 to 12 at No. 39 East 33d st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERman Protestant young woman; is a very experienced nurse, and has best City reference. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE; understands her business thoroughly, either to take care of an infant or one or two young children; excellent reference. Call at No. 389 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS SICK NURSE; IS excellent, and has splendid recommendations; understands the Swedish movement. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE, TO take the entire charge of a baby from birth; no objection to the country; good references. Call at No. 352 West 26th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN PERSON as nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid and seamstress; Protestant; has good references. Call at No. 108 East 18th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND seamstress. Call for two days at No. 371 7th av., between 30th and 31st sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN as wet-nurse in a private family. Call at No. 323 East 31st st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant; City or country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 513 9th av.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN as wet nurse; her own baby is nine months old. Apply at No. 116 9th av.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, WHO HAS A child five weeks old, as wet nurse; good reference. Call or address No. 116 West 19th st., in the rear.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, AS infant's nurse; is a good plain seamstress; City reference. Call at No. 642 3d av.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—MRS. HARDMAN, select servants; Protestant, German, French, Irish, English, Scotch, colored, Swedish; lady attending.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A CULTIVATED PROTESTant person as first-class seamstress, and to wait on a lady or growing children; understands all kinds family sewing; operates on different sewing-machines; competent to fill any position; willing to make herself useful; City reference from former employer. Address A. N. H., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; understands dress-making thoroughly; also, family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will go a short distance in the country; unexceptionable references. Call at No. 715 6th av., millinery store, between 40th and 41st sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; is a good cutter and fitter, has the best of City reference. Call on or address at No. 547 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts., at the hair dresser's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL as seamstress and dress-maker in a private family; understands cutting and fitting of ladies' and children's clothing; operates on different machines; best recommendations. Call at No. 344 West 42d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as seamstress and dress-maker; can cut and fit, trim, do all kinds family sewing; is a thorough operator; will wait on a lady; six years' City reference from last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, 845 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A place for a Protestant woman who has been in her family nine years as seamstress, or to assist with older children. Apply at 47 West 19th st. through this week.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid; understands her duties thoroughly; best of City references. Call at No. 24 East 14th st., between University place and 5th av., in the hair store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, family sewing, done by hand or machine; will go out by the day or take it home; is very anxious to procure work. Call at No. 208 East 45th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NICE PROTESTANT GERman seamstress on fine family work or dress-making; will assist with a little chamber-work if necessary; has good City reference. At 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—TWO SWEDISH GIRLS WOULD like plain sewing on their own sewing-machines at home, No. 405 Atlantic av., near Bond st., Brooklyn.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER, OR would like to assist with children, if necessary; City references. Call at No. 464 6th av., near 29th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS seamstress and dress-maker; is a good operator; best City reference. Call at No. 11 East 27th st.

USEFUL WOMAN.—BY AN ELDERLY AMERICAN woman; can give the highest references for integrity; in any capacity; sewing, nurse, and general usefulness, or charge of house and home; City or country, or travel; wages no object. Inquire at Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman; understands the care of silver and getting up salads in the best manner; or would do chamber-work and sewing; very neat and tidy, willing, and obliging; very highest testimonials for honesty and sobriety; City or country. Call at Bookham's, removed to No. 309 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, YOUNG GIRL, as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business in every respect; three years' City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 204 East 15th st., near 3d av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has best City references. Apply at Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid in a private family; excellent reference. Call for two days at No. 105 West 38th st., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL AS first-class waitress and assist with chamber-work; City reference. Call at No. 420 1st av., back room, top floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waitress, with the best of City references; equal in her services to a man; City preferred. Seen at No. 152 West 28th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A REGULAR WAITRESS, WHO will assist a little with chamber-work if necessary; good City references. Can be seen at 1,233 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; understands washing in all its branches; or as chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Call at No. 141 West 39th st.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG COLored man; understands the care of horses; good groom; is also a fine driver; or make himself generally useful; milk, garden, &c.; is also a good waiter; understands the care of silver and getting up salads; will do work about the house or as coachman; fine looking; best testimonials; country or City; call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, aged twenty-nine; one child, one year old; man is an experienced driver in City or country; also, a good groom; has six years' reference from one employer, or will give best reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—BY A MAN AND wife, as coachman and laundress, in City or country; have one young child; will make themselves generally useful. Call or address present employer, Wm. L. Taylor, No. 17 Wall st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO FIND a situation in country or City for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; is young, sober, honest, and thoroughly acquainted with his business. Apply or write to the Consul General of Italy, 7 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant young man, married, who thoroughly understands his business; no family; wife as first-class cook or laundress; best of references; call or address, Seed Store, No. 67 Nassau st.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; man as coachman and useful man; wife as cook and laundress; best reference. Address A. C., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; single; good reference as to capability, sobriety, and honesty from last employer. Address H., private stable, No. 130 West 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom (English) just disengaged; will be found to give entire satisfaction, as testimonials can testify. Call or address H. S., at saddler's, No. 644 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO IS competent and trustworthy, as his testimonials will fully prove. Call on or address Coachman, No. 319 East 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, WITH GOOD City reference. Apply to A. D., No. 37 West 12th st., at feed-store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH SMALL family; best of reference from last place. Call, for two days, J. M., No. 1,252 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR A GOOD sober coachman; one who is worthy of a place. Call on or address John Sheppard, No. 6 West 45th st.

FARM HAND, COACHMAN, &c.—HOUSEwork, &c.—By a man and wife, aged thirty; [illegible] no children; man can do all kinds of farm-work, will care cattle and horses, drive, do gardening, &c.; wife is a good cook, washer, and ironer, care milk, make butter, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS GROOM; IS A good horseback rider, and understands the care of young horses; two years' reference from his last employer; no objection to the country. Call for two days, on M. L. K., No. 145 West 35th st.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS GROOM AND footman. Address T. M., Box No. 37 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE OR VALET TO AN INVALID OR INfirm Gentleman—By a strong, healthy young Englishman, with eight years' reference. Address W. H. B. or call at No. 655 6th av., corner 38th st., drug store.

SERVANT OR USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG man, aged twenty-two years, who can take care and drive horses, wait at table, tend door, clean windows, open oysters, &c.; good recommendation. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; City or country; very best references. Apply at Nichols, No. 244 5th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER; is expert at his duties in every respect; speaks English perfectly and has first-class City references from former employers. Address V., Box No. 39 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; UNDERstands his business in every respect; has no objection to the country, and has best of City references. Address B. G., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A private family; City or country; first-class testimonials as to capacity and capability. Address E. B., No. 1,165 Broadway, in the drug store.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER who speaks little or no English; has excellent references. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC IS NOTIFIED not to purchase any of the three following promissory notes, made by us in favor of William H. Jones or order, as they will not be paid at maturity. The notes are as follows: One note for $13,333⅓, with six per cent. interest, given Sept. 1, 1874, due in six months. One note for same amount, same interest, same date, due in ten months. One note for same amount, same date, with eight per cent. interest, due in sixteen months. HAINES, STRANATHAN & STURGEON.
ZANESVILLE, Oct. 26, 1874.

WANTED—A GIRL BETWEEN TWELVE AND fourteen years old to do light house-work in a family of two, and assist in care of a child; must be neat and obliging; all the washing given out. Call at No. 43 Vandam st., between 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

AGENTS WANTED, CITY AND COUNTRY, TO sell teas to families and large consumers; greatest inducements. CANTON TEA COMPANY,
No. 148 Chambers st.

WANTED.—ENGRAVER ON WOOD.—ONE WHO is a No. 1 as a color engraver, and can design; principal work required is fruit, and all other kinds of labels, large and small; show cards and other work of that character; must be a first-rate letterer. Address "PRINTER," Post Office Box No. 281, Cincinnati, Ohio, stating salary, and inclose specimen.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"THOMAS BRASSEY'S LIFE POSSESSES AN INTEREST DIFFICULT TO OVER-ESTIMATE. TO HIS LABORS NO LITTLE OF THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE WORLD DURING THE LAST FIFTY YEARS IS DUE; TO HIM CIVILIZATION AND COMFORT OWE A GRAND TRIBUTE, AND TO HIM AND HIS FAITHFULNESS THE WORLD—HALF CONSCIOUSLY, HALF UNCONSCIOUSLY—PAYS THE TRIBUTE. * * A MOST INTERESTING BIOGRAPHY AND CHRONICLE OF THE WORKS OF A GREAT MAN OF THE PEOPLE."—*Spectator.*

BRASSEY'S LIFE AND LABORS.
BY SIR ARTHUR HELPS.
Price, $2 50.

Sold by all booksellers. Mailed, postpaid, by the publishers. ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

THE GENIUS OF CONVERSATION,
an unpublished political essay by the late LORD LYTTON, (Sir E. Bulwer Lytton,) appears in LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for November.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS
for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns and very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleised mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLOYD SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No 18 Vesey st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 20th day of October, 1874.
GRANVILLE A. MENDON, Executor.
o22-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John F. Butterworth, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of September, 1874.
AUGUSTA J. SMITH, Administratrix.
WILLIAM JAY, Administrator
s10-law6mT Of John F. Butterworth, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ARMSTRONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 19 Ferry street, in the City of New-York, on or before the ninth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of July, 1874.
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, } Executors.
CHARLES H. ISHAM, }
jy9-law6mTh*.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE JUDSON CARVALLO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 14th day of October, 1874. WALTON W. EVANS,
o15-law6m-Th* Administrator, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GARDINER SPRING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Shepherd Knapp, at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of November next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of April, 1874.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, } Executors.
THOMAS PAYTON, }
ap30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WESTERFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 474 Sixth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1874.
JAS. W. WESTERFIELD, } Executors.
JOHN BARBERIE. }
jy16-law6mTh*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING SAND, BROKEN STONE, AND RIP-RAP STONE.—Sealed proposals for furnishing these materials will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, Nov. 13, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATER-CURE.

The HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE, No. 313 West [illegible] st., is now open for the reception of ladies and gentlemen, and for the treatment of all curable diseases that is of all diseases not organic, and especially of all chronic complaints. C. C. SCHIEFERDECKER.

References—Hon. John Bigelow, our late Minister to France; Judge Bosworth, Marshall O. Roberts, Esq., Charlotte Cushman, Emma Stebbins.

CAUTION.—GEORGE R. RAYMOND IS NO LONGER in our employ, and we caution all parties in doing any business whatever with him in our name.
KLEIN, FLEET & CO.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND APPLE AND FLOUR barrels in quantities to suit the purchaser, [illegible] by A. F. BRIGGS, No. 64 Rutgers slip, New-York.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*CUBA......WED., Oct. 28 | *ALGERIA...WED., Nov. 4
CALABRIA...SAT., Oct. 31 | BATAVIA.....SAT., Nov. 7

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates.

Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green.
Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Oct. 28
STATE OF FLORIDA..........Wednesday, Nov. 11

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

THE STATE LINE COMPANY'S
Steam-ship
STATE OF INDIANA,
Will leave this port for
BELFAST and GLASGOW,
On THURSDAY, 29th inst., at noon.

For first-class accommodations
Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.
STEERAGE at LOWEST RATES, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..........Saturday..Oct. 31
PEREIRE, SURMONT..........Saturday..Nov. 14
FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........Saturday..Nov. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE..........Nov. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........Nov. 10, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. JONES..........Nov. 24, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Dec. 1, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $80, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain......Oct. 31, 10 A. M. | France......Nov. 7, 3 P. M.
Helvetia.....Nov. 4, 1 P. M. | Erin......Nov. 11, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND..........Nov. —

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship MINISTER ROON, Capt. H. EIDMANN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steamship ODER, Capt. KR. OTENDORP, on SATURDAY, Oct. 31.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Thursday, Oct. 29.
GULF STREAM, Capt. S. CROWELL, Saturday, Oct. 31.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Nov. 3.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

R. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Oct. 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
W. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Oct. 31, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 31, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Nov. 3, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River as follows:

FOR HAVANA.
CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Nassau)...Thursday, Oct. 29
CUBA..........Saturday, Oct. 31
CITY OF MERIDA..........Thursday, Nov. 5

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso,
Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CUBA..........Saturday, Oct. 31
CITY OF MEXICO..........Saturday, Nov. 21

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamship City of Mexico will leave New-Orleans for New-York Nov. 7, calling at all the above ports.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ATLAS..........Oct. 29
For HAYTI, CURACOA, AND VENEZUELA.
ALPS..........Nov. 4

[illegible]
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 29 Pine sts.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

VINDICATOR, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Tuesday, Nov. 3.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 19, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Albany and Troy Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M, (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.

The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer STONINGTON, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

E. A. DE VEAU, Freight Agent. L. W. FILKINS, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 24th..2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 24th..7:00 A. M.
Monday, 26th....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 26th....7:00 A. M.
Wednes. 28th...10:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 27th....7:30 A. M.
Friday, 30th......7:30 A. M.	Thursday, 29th..8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 31st...1:00 P. M.	Friday, 30th....12:00 M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6:55, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:45, A. M.; 12 M.; 1:15, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:10 P. M. See time cards for landings. Sunday boats every hour.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S

ICE-CREAM,

Being made from pure Cream, is most popular and best. $1 60 per Gallon.
CHARLOTTE RUSSE and JELLIES, delicious and cheap. Families, boarding-houses, parties, churches, fairs, &c., promptly supplied.
Depots No. 305 4th av. and No. 1,264 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

Stocks of the City of New-York,

SIX PER CENT. GOLD, PAYABLE 1896,

Issued in sums of $500 and upward, coupon or registered.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau st.

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau st.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CHOICE CITY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,

Insurance Stocks, and other first-class securities paying 10 to 12 per cent., at a large reduction below par.

For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

REAL ESTATE FIRST MORTGAGES,

(SEVEN PER CENT.,)

With payment guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company of Semi-annual Interest and Principal in New-York City. For sale at the office of the Company, No. 52 William st. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, DUBUQUE, AND MINNESOTA AND CHICAGO, CLINTON, AND DUBUQUE RAILROADS:

In view of the lateness of the season, we beg leave to urge prompt action in sending in answers to the circulars lately issued. It is imprudent for us to call for coupons, or for the parties with whom we contract, to go on with the needful work until a sufficient number of bondholders have expressly signified their assent.

ASSENT OF THE BONDHOLDERS.

The undersigned holder of bonds of the Chicago, Dubuque, and Minnesota Railroad Company, and bonds of the Chicago, Clinton, and Dubuque Railroad Company, hereby assents to the foregoing plan and agrees to detach and deposit with JOHN M. FORBES, CHARLES P. BOWDITCH, and JAMES B. THAYER, Trustees, to be held for the purposes proposed, the interest coupons of said bonds up to and including June 1, 1877, whenever the details of the foregoing plan are put into such shape as to be satisfactory to all said Trustees, and when the amount of coupons agreed to be deposited with said Trustees is practically sufficient in the unanimous opinion of said Trustees, to prevent any small minority in value from seriously embarrassing the carrying out of the proposed plan by not coming into this arrangement and withholding their coupons; and then and thereupon said Trustees are hereby authorized to act as contemplated by said plan, and to give notice by mail requiring the coupons to be deposited under this agreement.

Bondholders who have not received circulars can have them on application personally or in writing at the office of Charles P. Bowditch, No. 28 State st., Boston.

J. M. FORBES, CHARLES P. BOWDITCH, JAMES B. THAYER, } Trustees of the "Detached Coupons."

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS
Bought and sold by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

OFFICE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, St. Louis, Oct. 16, 1874.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF the Life Association of America will be held at the office of the Association, in St. Louis, Mo., on the 12th day of November, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the morning, to consider and take action upon certain proposed amendments to the charter of the association.

By order of the Board of Directors.
H. W. HOUGH, President.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 10, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M., at the banking rooms. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, Northern Pacific and other defaulted railroad bonds bought by the old established house of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) DOLLARS per share, payable at the office of Wells Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on and after Nov. 2 prox.

The transfer-books will close (at the Union Trust Company of New-York) at 2 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, 24th inst., and reopen on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4.
GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent., free from all taxation, has been declared by the Directors of this bank from the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 2d day of November next. JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, New-York, Oct. 19, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 2d day of November next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, New-York, Oct. 23, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after Nov. 2.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date, and reopen again on the 4th November.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY COMPANY.—The interest coupons of the Seven per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company maturing Nov. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau st., New-York.

THE NOVEMBER COUPONS OF THE REAL estate Mortgage Bonds negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company will be paid on and after the 2d day of November next, at the New-York office of the Company, No. 52 William st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, PROX., FROM the bonds of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, and from the first mortgage bonds of the Hannibal and Naples Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the Metropolitan bank. J. D. COX, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Two per Cent. quarterly dividends of this company (the first of which will be due on the 15th day of January next) will be paid at this office, in the Grand Central Depot. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, LANSING, Oct. 26, 1874.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1874, ON THE bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York. V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

COUPONS DUE NOV. 1 FROM SECOND MORTGAGE bonds of St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company will be paid in gold on and after Nov. 2 at the agency of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, No. 120 Broadway.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

CENTRAL COLORADO IMPROVEMENT Company.—The interest coupons of the six per cent. gold mortgage bonds of the Central Colorado Improvement Company, maturing Nov. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | E. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., corner 14th st.—Interest 6 per cent.; commencing from the first of each month. Assets, $3,112,818 64; surplus, $297,277 23. RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in East 18th st., convenient to Clarendon, Everett, Westminster, and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a handsomely-furnished front room and bedroom communicating, replete with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, B. C., Box No. 172 Times Office.

TO LET, WITHOUT BOARD, OR WITH breakfast only, a small parlor, with bedroom adjoining, on second floor, in a very pleasant and nicely-furnished house, occupied by an English family of two, where every comfort, quiet, and neatness will be found, at a very moderate price, to persons of undoubted respectability; also a single bedroom; French and German spoken. Apply at No. 110 West 29th st.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
NO. 22 EAST 35TH ST.,
has to offer, for the Winter,
TWO of her MOST ELEGANT SUITES, with private bath; also, a few single rooms.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR ELEVATED Railway.—Furnished rooms, without board; all conveniences; privilege of bath and parlor; home comforts; references exchanged. Address PLEASANT HOME, Station E.

14TH ST., NO. 239 WEST.
Second story front suite, handsomely furnished, with board; also fourth floor front, for family or single gentlemen; house, table, &c., strictly first class; references.

5TH AV., CORNER 31ST ST.
Very choice suites of apartments on parlor and second floors, with private table; house and table first-class. Apply to owner and occupant, No. 299 5th av.; references exchanged.

SUPERIOR BOARD FOR A FAMILY OF ADULTS.—A responsible party who is willing to pay liberally, can have the use of a newly-furnished house near Central Park; everything first-class. Address Post Office Box No. 2,045.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., IS offering a very desirable parlor suite, newly painted and carpeted, in corner house, with private table; also, a suite from Nov. 20 to Jan. 1, and one from now till Dec. 1.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED SUITES OF rooms, private bath, &c., with or without private table; appointments in every respect first-class; highest references given and required. No. 141 West 44th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

FIFTH AV., OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE.—Elegant suite, four rooms, parlor, dining, bed, and dressing-rooms handsomely furnished, second story, front, for gentleman and wife, with or without private table. No. 206 5th av.

45TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
A private family is desirous of renting, with superior table, a suite of newly-furnished rooms. For particulars apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

AT MISS SETON'S,
No. 70 5th av., large fourth story room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also, front basement, with first-class board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL WILL LET superior apartments en suite, with all modern conveniences, to select families, with private table only; references exchanged.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with every convenience, and superior board, for parties who desire a refined and permanent home.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, A NICE, LARGE FURnished room and hall bedroom in a private family of three grown persons. Address S. H., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Elegantly-furnished parlor and bedroom on first floor, without board; every convenience. Also other rooms.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; house, location, &c., first-class; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board; private table if desired; location, Murray Hill, near 5th av. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 41 WEST 16TH ST.—BOARD; WELL FURnished, sunny front rooms on third floor; nice sunny room on fourth floor; good table; references exchanged.

NO. 29 EAST 10TH ST., BETWEEN BROADway and University place.—Furnished rooms with modern improvements, to let, for gentlemen only; reference.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—(BETWEEN BROADway and 4th av.)—Rooms, en suite, on second floor. Also, one large and one single room, with first-class board.

NO. 40 EAST 19TH ST.
Desirable handsomely furnished rooms, with board, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; also table board.

NO. 254 WEST 21ST ST.—TO LET—FURNISHED with board, second story rooms. Also, rooms on third floor; hot and cold water, and gas; references exchanged.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST.—TO LET, WITH UNEXceptionable board, large, handsomely furnished rooms on third and fourth floors, to families or single gentlemen; reference.

NO. 147 WEST 43D ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 6th av., handsomely furnished third-story front room; southern exposure; also single room, with first-class board. References.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST.—WINDSOR HOTEL Block.—The second floor, en suite, handsomely furnished, with good board to a permanent party, from Nov. 1; reference exchanged.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK, EAST 20TH ST.—Front and back rooms on third floor, with board, for first-class parties; house extra size; location unexceptionable.

NO. 53 7TH AV., SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF 14TH st.—A handsome parlor and one or two bed-rooms on second floor to let with board; family private; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING HOUSE, WOULD rent bath-room floor, nicely furnished, with or without board; reference exchanged. Apply or address No. 7 West 41st st.

TWO SUPERBLY FURNISHED FLOORS to let, with private table only; location 38th st., near 5th av. For full particulars and references, address J. G. SANDS, No. 1,193 Broadway.

SUITE OF ROOMS—SECOND FLOOR; ONE ROOM fourth floor; superior board; No. 22 East 49th st.; third floor suite, No. 46 West 51st st.; references exchanged.

PRICE LIST OF ACCOMMODATIONS IN best houses everywhere. New-York Board Directory, No. 1,284 Broadway, above 33d st. Open day and evening. Information free.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 146, EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board, to couples or single gentlemen; singly or en suite; house and location first-class; references.

ONE SUITE ELEGANT SUNNY ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, second floor, front, in brown-stone house No. 359 West 23d st., to let, with first-class board; also single rooms.

THIRD STORY FRONT ROOM, HANDSOMELY furnished, to rent, with board; terms, $25 per week. No. 156 West 14th st. Reference exchanged.

NO. 22 EAST 41ST ST.—PARLOR AND BEDrooms, suitable for a family or gentlemen; all newly furnished; with board.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A second floor, with private table; also, rooms for gentlemen, without board; references.

NO. 29 WEST 31ST ST.,
NEAR GRAND HOTEL.
To let, pleasant rooms, without board; references

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class table; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished suite of rooms, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home; also one square room.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST.
Four doors west of Broadway. An elegant suite of apartments to let, with private table. References.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.
One small suite of rooms,
with or without private table.

NO. 22 WEST 22D ST.—ONE LARGE, HANDsomely-furnished, sunny room, third floor; house first-class; references exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, rooms for families and one large hall room for single person; call at 150 West 34th st.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—A FINE LARGE FRONT room on second story to rent, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

THIRD STORY FRONT ROOMS TO LET with board; references exchanged. No. 24 West 39th st.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5th av.—Handsomely furnished suite of apartments, with private table.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME FRONT parlor; also, two hall rooms; third story; with board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF apartments, with private table, private bath, &c.; reference.

NO. 18 EAST 41ST ST.—A LARGE FRONT room on fourth floor to be rented, with board.

DRY GOODS.

J. M. EDGAR, JR.,

NO. 383 6TH AV.,
BETWEEN 23D AND 24TH STS.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LINENS,
HOSIERY,
BLANKETS, AND
COMFORTABLES,
SPECIALTY,
LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDERWEAR.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

MR. DE GARMO,
TEACHER OF DANCING,
NO. 82 5TH AV.,
CORNER 14TH ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMUSEMENT MARVEL OF THE AGE.

P. T. BARNUM'S P. T. BARNUM'S
P. T. BARNUM'S P. T. BARNUM'S
P. T. BARNUM'S P. T. BARNUM'S
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME
Will reopen for the Winter season
MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 2.
MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 2.
MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 2.
With its original splendor and magnificence augmented beyond recognition!

BRILLIANT PAGEANTS AND THRILLING RACES
BRILLIANT PAGEANTS AND THRILLING RACES
Will follow in rapid succession through the most elaborate and exciting programme ever offered to the amusement public.

INDIAN LIFE; OR, CHASE FOR A WIFE.
INDIAN LIFE; OR, CHASE FOR A WIFE.
A grand Equestrian Spectacle illustrating
LIFE ON THE PLAINS!
LIFE ON THE PLAINS!
The most costly and complete
MENAGERIE OF RARE WILD BEASTS
MENAGERIE OF RARE WILD BEASTS
Ever exhibited upon either continent.

MUSEUM OF THE OLD WORLD'S NOVELTIES!
MUSEUM OF THE OLD WORLD'S NOVELTIES!

The Grand Opening will be followed by full and complete exhibitions afternoon and evening. Box-office open daily from 9 to 4. To accommodate visitors from all sections of the country, seats may be secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

A GORGEOUS STREET PAGEANT!
SATURDAY, Oct. 30—Weather permitting.
Leave Hippodrome at 10 A. M. and proceed as follows: 4th av. to 23d st., to 3d av., to Bowery, to Canal st., to Broadway, to 14th st., to 5th av., to 42d st., to Madison av., to Hippodrome.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8; over at 10:45.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK ONLY
BRONSON HOWARD'S
New comedy, entitled MOORCROFT;
OR, THE DOUBLE WEDDING.
Characters by Mr. HARKINS, Mr. CLARKE, Mr. JAMES, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. DAVIDGE, RINGGOLD, JENNINGS, FAWCETT, RUSSELL.
Miss DAVENPORT, ANNIE GRAHAM, SARA JEWETT, EMILY RIGL, &c.

MOORCROFT!!!
FIVE NIGHTS
LONGER ONLY.

LAST MOORCROFT MATINEE, (positively the last,)
SATURDAY AT 1:30.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Nov. 4.
Extraordinary revival of Cowley's celebrated and most brilliant comedy of
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM,
Newly arranged for this theatre, and produced with new dresses, a great cast, and a reproduction of the old Courtly Dance, entitled
THE SARABAND.
BOX-SHEET NOW OPEN.

To follow THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM, an important revival of MASKS AND FACES.

MACCABE.—STEINWAY HALL. MACCABE.
Every evening at 8. Matinée every Saturday at 2.
FREDERIC MACCABE
in his original entertainment,
BEGONE DULL CARE.
The daily and weekly press of New-York have unanimously pronounced this to be the
GREATEST SUCCESS
ever achieved by a Monologue performer.

MACCABE.—A HUMOROUS SENSATION.
In his sparkling Monologue,
BEGONE DULL CARE,
a Vocal, Ventriloquial, Musical, and Sartorial Melange, in which he will display his marvelous power of changing the Voice, Figure, and Face, with rapid changes of Picturesque Costume, new and original songs, and appropriate music and appointments.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra. Reserved seats can be secured at Steinway Hall.

GRAND OLIO.
OLYMPIC. | NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Model Varieties of the World. 100 Artists every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
The wonderful Carlo Family of American gymnasts
| Five nights only. | Living Fountain. |
| Genevieve De Brabant. |
Gus Williams, Rickey and Barney, Alice Harrison, Carlotta Banks, McAndrews, Lang, Talbot, Leavitt, Grey—in song, dance, farce and opera. No rise in prices. Carriages 10:45.
100 ARTISTS.

COLOSSEUM, BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY AT 2:30 AND 8 P. M.
Prof. O'Reardon's Tumbleronicon.
PARIS BY NIGHT.
MIDNIGHT STORM.
PROMENADE CONCERTS.
LAUGHABLE SKETCHES.
NEW ATTRACTIONS.
Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works.
Every matinée (excepting Saturday,) 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Every evening and Saturday Matinée, 75 cents; children, 40 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
FIRST PUBLIC REHEARSAL,
FRIDAY, OCT. 30, AT 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.
Tickets, reserved seats, and boxes can be secured at Messrs. G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; C. Heuser's, No. 841 Broadway; Martens Bros.', No. 1,164 Broadway; W. A. Pond's, No. 39 Union square; by applying to the Secretary, at the the time of rehearsals, or at his office, No. 302 5th st.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
EVENING AT 8.
LUCILLE WESTERN
IN
EAST LYNNE.
AFTERNOON AT 2.
LEFFINGWELL, SHELDON, AND SOPHIE MILES
IN THE
SIN PHANTOM.

ROBINSON HALL.
16th st., between Broadway and 5th av.
HEARTY, ROARING PEALS OF LAUGHTER,
at the FEMALE BATHERS.
Great applause greets KALIEDAGYNAI, the CAN-CAN, and FEMALE MINSTRELS.
MATINEES TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.
No. 201 Bowery. THE NEW HUMANITY DRAMA: KIDNAPPED; OR, THE STOLEN CHILD. TONY PASTOR AND HIS DOUBLE TROUPE. Matinées TUESDAY and FRIDAY. Ladies free Fridays.

LECTURES.

EBELL INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY LECTURES
AT
COOPER UNION,
Recommence MONDAY, Nov. 2, at 3:30 P. M.

The hall of the Academy has been refitted, the ventilation improved, and a large addition from Paris made to the cabinets during the past year.

The lectures will be profusely illustrated with models, specimens, drawings, and the screen microscope and stereopticon.

The hall can be darkened at each lecture for the use of the screen.

MONDAYS—
LECTURES TO LADIES
on physiology, (commencing third year.) Dr. Ebell.
TUESDAYS—Natural History of Animals. Dr. Ebell.
WEDNESDAYS—Art History by Prof. William Henry Goodyear.
THURSDAYS—Geology and Physical Geography.
SATURDAY MATINEES at 11 A. M.—Natural History of Travel, with profuse illustrations of European scenes.
Each course seven lectures..........$3
Combined five courses..........12
Tickets for sale at hall of the Academy, No. 18 Cooper Union.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE POLYTECHNIC branch will meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, in Hall No. 24, Cooper Union. Mr. J. B. GARDNER will read a paper on "Photography, in its Social, Scientific, and Commercial Relations." The public invited. S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.
ROBERT WEIR, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STABLES TO RENT
by
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

	Per annum.
W. 17th st., near 6th av., 7 stalls, till Oct. 1, '75.	$1,500
W. 18th st., near 5th av., 2 stories, first class..	1,200
E. 25th st., near Madison av., 5 stalls, for Winter.	1,500
W. 33d st., near 6th av., large and first class....	2,000
E. 39th st., near 5th av., 7 stalls, good order....	1,400
W. 50th st., near 6th av., 2 stories, 6 stalls......	1,800
West 57th st., near 6th av., 2 stories, first class.	1,500
Irving place, near 20th st., 4 stalls..............	1,500

Apply at No. 3 Pine st. or No. 35 East 17th st.

GREAT SALE OF HORSE-BLANKETS.
THE EUREKA HORSE-BLANKET COMPANY,
No. 33 Mercer st., near Grand,
are offering their immense stock of
HORSE CLOTHING AND ROBES
AT RETAIL AT WHOLESALE DISCOUNTS.
Call and examine this excellent stock and save the profits the retailer always makes.

HARNESS AND HORSE-BLANKETS—Largest Stock in this City.—Truck blankets, all sizes and weights; square, plaid blankets for road horses; trimmed blankets from $1 70 to $50 each. We make to order fine Kersey suits for trotters, with name of horse, &c. Our stock of harness is complete, warranted hand-made. A good article at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren st., corner of College place.

HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for Stable and STREET uses. Also, DRESS BLANKETS, Carriage Robes, and Wagon Blankets; CLARK'S HORSE CLIPPERS, and of other celebrated manufacturers, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.
N. B. No. 72 Beekman st.
SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, in full stock.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 193 LEXINGTON AV.; five stalls, (one box stall;) ample coach room and apartments for coachman, until May 1. Apply at No. 215 Water st., City.

ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING BOARD FOR A team of horses in a gentleman's private stable can apply at No. 229 East 50th st.; private; best accommodations.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, IN GOOD WARM stables, can be furnished for six or eight horses for the Winter, at Southold, Long Island, for $12 per month. For further particulars apply to HENRY WILLIAMS, No. 63 Whitehall st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY, 14TH ST. MLLE. ALBANI.
STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, Fifteenth Subscription Night.
Fourth appearance of

MLLE. EMMA ALBANI.

Bellini's Opera, in three acts,
LA SONNAMBULA.
Mlle. EMMA ALBANI, in her great rôle of......Amina
Signor BENFRATELLI..........as..........Elvino
Signor FIORINI..........as..........Count Rudolpho
Mmes. Cooney and Wiegand, Signori Marini and Capra.
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor E. MUZIO
SATURDAY, Oct. 31—Grand Popular Matinée.
ADMISSION, INCLUDING RESERVED SEATS, TWO DOLLARS.
On which occasion will be performed
IL TROVATORE.
Mlle. HELBRON..........as..........LEONORA
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, Azucena; Signor CARPI Manrico; Signor DEL PUENTE, Count Di Luna.

Tickets to all parts of the house, $2, including privilege of RESERVING SEATS IN ADVANCE, at the box office; Nos. 944, 701, and 114 Broadway.

SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, FOURTH GRAND CONCERT by the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY at the Grand Opera-house, when Gounod's
FAUST
will be given, with Mlle. Heilbron, Miss Cary, Signori Benfratelli, Del Puente, Fiorini.

MONDAY, Nov. 2, AIDA. THURSDAY, Nov. 5, Brooklyn Academy, AIDA.

In active rehearsal, MIGNON. Also, Verdi's greatest work, the
MESSA DI REQUIEM.

WALLACK'S.
THE RECEPTION
accorded to the performance of
THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN
induces Mr. Wallack to announce it for
EVERY EVENING
and
SATURDAY MATINEE.
SCENERY, COSTUMES, and APPOINTMENTS ALL NEW.
And A CAST including the names of Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and Miss MABEL LEONARD.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
in his
NEW IRISH DRAMA,
which is now in active preparation.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.
Owing to the great demand for seats to witness the present performance, the Box Office will be open
TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS'
SYMPHONY CONCERTS and PUBLIC REHEARSALS.
In announcing the eighth season of
THEODORE THOMAS'
SERIES OF SIX
SYMPHONY CONCERTS,
the management takes pleasure in stating that in compliance with numerous requests made for several years past, Mr. Thomas has decided to give one full
PUBLIC AFTERNOON REHEARSAL
two days in advance of each concert.
THE FIRST PUBLIC REHEARSAL WILL TAKE PLACE THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 5, AT 2:30 O'CLOCK.
THE FIRST SYMPHONY CONCERT WILL TAKE PLACE
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 7, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS.
To Symphony Concerts, with Reserved Seat.......$8 00
To Public Rehearsals, with Reserved Seat..........4 00
The sale of Subscription Tickets, with Reserved Seats for either the Symphony Concerts or Public Rehearsals, or for both, will commence THIS MORNING, at the Box Office of Steinway Hall.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

2d and 3d avs., between 63d and 64th sts., New-York.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Grand Concerts by Full Orchestra.
A combination of
INSTRUCTION and AMUSEMENT
Hundreds of
WONDERFUL MACHINES AT WORK.
The Grandest Display of America's Industrial Skill ever brought together.

ADMISSION ONLY 50 CENTS. CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M.

Owing to the rush of enormous crowds after 7 P. M., the managers suggest that those who desire to make critical examinations should visit the exhibition between the hours of 10 and 12 and 2 and 5, during which hours the vast machinery is in full motion.

GEORGE DAWSON.

First appearance of the GREAT ENGLISH TALKER,
who will discourse on
DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 30.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Mr. BILLY EDWARDS—ARTHUR CHAMBERS,
The champion light-weights.
HOMER LANE—Mr. McMAHON,
The champion wrestlers of America.
JUST IN TIME; or, LIFE IN NEW-YORK.
RAYMOND and AGNES.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ANOTHER BRILLIANT TRIUMPH.
Success of the FEMALE BATHERS assured.
KALIEDAGYNAI, FEMALE MINSTRELS, and the GREAT CAN-CAN.
Next MATINEE, FRIDAY at 2:30 P. M.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

ELOCUTIONIST.—DR. CHAS. O. HURLBUTT.—Lessons in Voice Culture, Elocution, and the Dramatic Art. Prof. Platt R. Spencer says: "I found Prof. Hurlbutt a superior teacher." Terms moderate. No. 4 St. Mark's place.

BOARD WANTED.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN OF SATISFACTORY character wants two quiet rooms, with either full board or breakfast; private family preferred; location between 20th and 50th sts., and Lexington and 6th avs. Address, with particulars, T., Post Office Box No. 3,491, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, one large sunny room for gentleman, wife, and daughter, (seven years old,) between 14th and 35th sts., 2d and 5th avs.; price not to exceed $10 per month; permanent. Address Box No. 2,641 Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife with child, eighteen months old, and nurse; two rooms below 42d st.; one must be sunny. Address, stating location and terms, Post Office Box No. 2,736.

BOARD WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, a pleasant room in a good location, with fire, gas, and hot and cold water; terms not to exceed $50 a month; reference given and required. Address X. X., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A POSITION in a private family, where instruction in the English branches would be considered equivalent for board. Address Teacher, No. 104 East 22d st.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, IN a refined family, well located. Address, with lowest price, M., Box No. 99 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS MOTHER require two nicely-furnished front rooms and good board; best references given and required. Address E. L., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WINTER RESORTS.

WINTER RESORT.—ST. MARY'S, GA., OPPOsite Fernandina, Fla., will open Nov. 1.—Invalids and others wishing to escape the northern Winter, will there find all the comforts and conveniences of a northern home; terms, November, December, and January, $10 to $15; February, March, and April, $12 to $18 per week. For particulars, inquire of S. A. SPENCER, No. 399 6th av., New-York, or address
J. BOWMAN, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the CROTON FALLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction all the machinery, tools, shafting, pullies, &c., and all other personal property belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Catalogues of the property can be seen at the office of Walsh, Halbert & Eckerson, No. 99 Nassau street, New-York City, until the day of sale, when they can be had at the sales-rooms. BISSELL & CO., Auctioneers.
By order of the court.
WILLIAM J. HOYT, Assignee.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1874.

N. B.—The machinery and tools, consisting of lathes, planer, drills, with other specialties for the manufacture of augers, with a large lot of shafting, pulleys, gearing, &c., can be seen at the factory, at Croton Falls, Westchester County, N. Y. (Harlem Railroad.)

The above sale is postponed to November 19, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., to be held at the auction rooms of Bissell & Co., No. 94 Reade street, in the City of New-York, instead of at the Exchange Sales-rooms.
By order of the court.
o15-law3wTh* WILLIAM J. HOYT, Assignee.

ART SALE
OF CHOICE FOREIGN and AMERICAN
OIL-PAINTINGS,
embracing the latest works of well-known artists.
Now on exhibition at the Art Gallery, No. 60 Liberty st., and to be sold at auction on
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
OCT. 29 AND 30,
AT 12 O'CLOCK EACH DAY.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,500 WANTED—FOR A YEAR, ON LIFE policy in Mutual of New-York, surrender value $3,000; interest and bonus offered amounting to fifteen per cent. Principals address E., Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Over at 10:40.
Every evening this week and at the Saturday matinée, will be presented

A Magnificent Revival

OF SHERIDAN KNOWLES' DELIGHTFUL PLAY:

THE HUNCHBACK.

Cast of characters as follows:
Julia, (her first appearance in the part,)..........Miss CLARA MORRIS
Helen, (her first appearance in the part, and her first appearance this season,)..........Miss KATE CLAXTON
Master Walter..........Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON
Sir Thomas Clifford, (his first appearance this season,)..........Mr. CHAS. R. THORNE, Jr.
Modus, (his first appearance this season,)..........Mr. STUART ROBSON
Lord Tinsel, (his first appearance here,)..........Mr. OWEN MARLOWE
Fathom, (by courtesy of Jarrett & Palmer,)..........Mr. J. EDWIN IRVING
Master Wilford..........Mr. H. DALTON
Master Heartwell..........Mr. T. E. MORRIS
Gaylove..........Mr. JOHN MATHEWS
Stephen..........Mr. W. H. WILDER
Holdwell..........Mr. E. SINCLAIR
Servant..........Mr. W. S. QUIGLEY
The scenery, costumes, furniture, and appointments

ALL NEW.

Arrangements of acts and scenes as follows:
Act I.—The Tavern on Ludgate Hill.
Act. II.—The garden of Master Walter's country house.
Act III.—Scene I.—The garden of Master Heartwell's house near London.
Scene II.—A street.
Act IV.—Library in Master Heartwell's house.
Acts V. and VI.—Grand saloon in the Earl of Rochedale's house.

SEATS SECURED IN ADVANCE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CUSHMAN.
MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN'S FAREWELL TO THE STAGE.

Those who go to Booth's Theatre during the coming weeks will talk to those who come after them of the pleasures they had in seeing, in the glory of her advanced years, a woman who will always remain an honored tradition of the stage which she illuminated with the equal splendor of her genius and her virtue.—*New-York Tribune.*

Every night this week save Saturday, and at the SATURDAY MATINEE, will be acted Shakespeare's sublime tragedy
MACBETH.
Lady Macbeth..........MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN
Macbeth..........MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF

Matthew Locke's original music will be interpreted by excellent soloists and a grand operatic chorus.

GUY MANNERING will be presented on SATURDAY EVENING, with MISS CUSHMAN in her immortal character of MEG MERRILIES. Sir Henry Bishop's music will be given in this play by superior soloists, the grand operatic chorus, and an augmented orchestra.

, Seats to be had in advance. Nov. 9, Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON AS RIP VAN WINCLE.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF
Closes his performances at Booth's Theatre on SATURDAY EVENING, 31st inst., and is prepared to make engagements after that date, for
READINGS from SHAKESPEARE and DICKENS.
Address No. 106 West 42d st.

LYCEUM THEATRE. MISS NEILSON.
M. GRAU & CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers.
LAST THREE PERFORMANCES IN NEW-YORK
of
MISS NEILSON.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 31, AT 1:30,
ONLY NEILSON MATINEE.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
THURSDAY, OCT. 29.
FRIDAY, OCT. 30,
ONLY BENEFIT OF
MISS NEILSON,
and at the
SATURDAY MATINEE.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
MISS NEILSON
in her charming personation of BEATRICE.
SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 31.
MISS NEILSON'S FAREWELL—ROMEO AND JULIET.

LYCEUM THEATRE. NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.
EMILY SOLDENE
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, 1874.
SALE OF SEATS COMMENCES THIS MORNING
At the box-office at 8 o'clock.
Family circle, 50 cents; second gallery, reserved, 75 cents; dress circle, reserved, $1; orchestra stalls and balcony fauteuils, $1 50; sofas, $2; admission, $1; proscenium boxes, $15.
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE.
In inaugurating this new form of entertainment in America the management asks attention to the fact that it combines the sparkle of French wit and music with the elegance of opera comique and the inoffensiveness of the choicest English burlettas.
Notice is also invited not merely to the
INDIVIDUAL TALENT,
lyric, and histrionic of the Soldene English Opera Bouffe Company, but to the
RARE ENSEMBLE,
the result of upward of FIFTEEN HUNDRED brilliant recitals in England, and to the
RICH STAGE ATTIRE,
in which every work in the répertoire will be clothed.
The opening opera will be
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
DROGAN..........Miss EMILY SOLDENE

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. SUNDAY.
SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 8,
FOURTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT
by the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
on which occasion Gounod's
FAUST
will be presented. Mlle. Heilbron, Marguerite; Miss Cary, Siebel; Signor Benfratelli, Faust; Signor Del Puente, Valentine; Signor Florini, Mephistopheles. Chorus and Orchestra.
Musical Director and Conductor..........S. BEHRENS
Family Circle, 50 cents; admission to Parquet, Balcony, and Dress Circle, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; Parlor Chairs, $2. For sale on and after Thursday at the Academy, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway. Also, at box office, Grand Opera-house, throughout the day Sunday.

NO. 294 BROADWAY.
INTERESTING NOVELTY.
Just arrived from Europe; never yet seen in America,
THE GREAT GLASS
PHOTOGRAPHICAL EXHIBITON,
containing in sixty-two elegant apparatus, more than 1,500 of the finest views from all parts of the World, taken upon glass by celebrated artists.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Sundays from 5 to 10 P. M. Admission, 50 cents; five tickets, $2.

PARK THEATRE.
Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.
EVERY NIGHT
JOHN T. RAYMOND
as
COL. SELLERS,
by
MARK TWAIN.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

NIBLO'S.
CHARLES R. THORNE, Sr..........Lessee and Manager
Fiftieth representation of the DELUGE; or, PARADISE LOST. Betty Remmelsberg, Julia Seaman, Boissett Family, Kiralfy Sisters, Lilly McDonald, Le Jeune Bonney, Ulm sisters, the Schottee Sisters, 200 Ladies of the Ballet, and Warriors and Amazons. Matinée on Saturday.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New Opera House, Broadway, corner 29th st.
Birch, Wambold, Backus, Ryman, Mackin and Wilson, the Great Ricardo, &c., &c.
☞ Street cars may be ordered at 10. Seats secured. Saturday Matinée at 2. Moral—"Go Early."

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
EXTRA DAY AT JEROME PARK,
SATURDAY, OCT. 31, 1874.
TWO GRAND STEEPLE-CHASES,
A HACK RACE FOR GENTLEMEN RIDERS,
A SELLING RACE; and
A HANDICAP FOR ALL AGES.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
FOR SALE OR RENT AT
OUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS MARIE GILBERT IS NOW RESUMING her lessons on the piano-forte, theory and composition; young and advanced pupils thoroughly trained and finished in the most approved systems of the Leipsic and Paris conservatories; classical music a specialty. Circulars, &c., received at Mr. Albert Weber's piano-forte rooms, 5th av. and 16th st.

WANTED.—A POSITION AS ORGANIST AND DIrector of music in an Episcopal Church in New-York or Brooklyn, by a gentleman, competent in every respect, and a thorough churchman; best of references. Address, stating salary, W., care Carl Heuser, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—WILLIAM H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have for sale several new organs of ten and twelve stops at low prices for cash. Also one of two Manuales, twenty-stops, two octaves of Pedales; price, $2,000.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF PIANOS AND organs, new and second hand; best makers; extremely low prices for cash, or to let until rent money pays for them. Small monthly installments received. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

CHICKERING, WEBER, GORDON PIANOS and Prince organs. Rent, $3 and upward. Installments taken. Eight-stop organ, $90. GORDON & SON, No. 13 East 14th st.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS FOR RENT, $5 and upward; for sale on easy terms; good pianos, $50; organs, $50. BERRY & CO., No. 702 Broadway.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; [illegible]

LOCAL POLITICS.

MASS-MEETING IN THE NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

ENTHUSIASTIC REPUBLICAN RALLY—THE STATE AND COUNTY TICKETS INDORSED.

A spirited ratification meeting was held last night, in Bleecker Building, under the auspices of the Ninth Assembly District Republican Association. The hall was crowded, and the proceedings were animated and enthusiastic. Andrew J. Campbell presided, and briefly stated the object of the gathering—to ratify the Republican State, County, and District nominations. The following gentlemen were then elected Vice Presidents and Secretaries:

Vice Presidents.—Hon. James W. Booth, George B. Deane, Sr., Gilbert J. Hunter, Dr. Samuel Hall, William Quintance, Frank Myer, Edward Taylor, George Starr, William H. Corsa, Gustave Neering, Matthew Kane, Richard M. Collard, Dr. Ellery Dennison, P. J. Holsderper, William B. White, Robert R. Carpenter, Richard Moore, Jesse Newman, James W. Farr, William H. Merrill, John M. Coats, Jacob D. Ackerman, W. H. Noble, E. L. M. Ehlers, George Coddington, James G. Byers. *Secretaries*—Jacob R. Riley, E. Nichols, H. B. Pardee, Frank Kasmire, Alonzo Bliss, William D. Green, George W. Luckey, William Drummond, Gouverneur Crist, Samuel Dunlap, Peyton Herbert, L. E. Harker, Clarence A. Burtis.

Mr. William H. Corsa then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of the Ninth Assembly District, in mass-meeting assembled, do again reaffirm their faith and confidence in the Republican Party, and their adhesion to the principles so often approved by the people.

Resolved, That it is with pleasure and pride we, as citizens, can point to the competent, faithful, and successful ministry of the affairs of this State during the past two years, by Gov. John A. Dix. Knowing no man could or has ever done more in the same time to correct the abuses growing out of an incompetent and corrupt Administration which met him at the threshold of his office, we believe his claim to popular support is so strong that he will receive the indorsement of the electors representing the feeling in favor of extending honest government and opposed to transferring the control of the State into the hands of Tammany Hall.

Resolved, That we have the most implicit faith in the character of our candidates—Gen. John C. Robinson for Lieutenant Governor, Alexander Barkley for Canal Commissioner, Thomas Kirkpatrick for State Prison Inspector, and Alexander S. Johnson for Judge of the Court of Appeals—they having discharged the responsible duties of their several offices in such a satisfactory manner as to merit the approbation of the people and the urgent demand for their renomination.

Resolved, That we congratulate the Republicans of the City upon the excellent nominations for the County and City officers—that in S. H. Wales, for Mayor; P. H. Jones, for Register; S. B. H. Vance, O. P. C. Billings, F. Kuhne and G. H. Forster for Aldermen at large we feel assured that the community whose interests these gentlemen have been selected to serve must credit the Republican Party with the best intentions to represent them in the true cause of Reform.

Resolved, That in presenting the names of J. D. Lawson for Member of Congress in the Eighth Congressional District, W. H. Gedney for Assembly, from the Ninth, J. D. Morris and G. B. Deane, Jr., for Aldermen from the Fifth Senatorial District, we are fulfilling the duties expected of us by nominating men of stainless reputation. The nominee for Member of Congress stands pre-eminently forward upon the consistency of his record and the honesty of his purpose upon all questions tending toward the restoration of a sound currency, and during his term as representative in Congress was always found present whenever a measure of importance was in discussion, using his best endeavors to advance the interests of the country. In our nominee for Assembly we receive a gentleman whose public and private life has been illustrative of his purity of purpose, and we know that his course in the future, whether as a servant of the people or as a private citizen, will reflect creditably to the community and to himself. The nominees for Aldermen meet with the approval and have the confidence of the people John J. Morris, as a member of the present Board of Aldermen, has a record which shows that he has the interest of the City at heart rather than personal advancement. George B. Deane, Jr., the candidate of this association, has shown by his action as representative in the last Assembly that his character is without reproach, and we are pleased to present him again to the people of this district for their suffrage.

Resolved, That the social position of these gentlemen commends them to the people, and gives assurance of their being the proper men to fill the offices for which they have been nominated by the Republicans of the district.

Col. T. B. Thorpe, who made the first speech of the evening, reviewed the national record of the Republican Party, and compared it with that of the Democrats. In conclusion, he urged the energetic co-operation of all citizens in the struggle to elect the State and County Republican nominees on Tuesday.

Hon. John D. Lawson referred to his candidature for the same district two years ago. He availed himself of the opportunity afforded to thank the Ninth Assembly District for its action with regard to himself. He likewise pledged himself to do all in his power to fulfill honestly and energetically the duties that would be imposed upon him by his election to the Forty-fourth Congress. He called the attention of the audience to the necessity of hard work in the present contest to insure the establishment and maintenance of a sound financial policy. The canvass involved the election of the principal officers of our State, as well as a United States Senator and Representatives in Congress, in whose hands the maintenance of public credit and the return to specie payments remained. In conclusion he reiterated Col. Thorpe's commendation of the State and County ticket.

Mr. Lawson was followed by Col. J. W. Jones, Charles K. Deutsch, and W. H. Johnson. After some patriotic vocal music by the Idlewild Quartet the meeting adjourned.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

DECLINATION OF WILLIAM HAW, JR.—ANOTHER CANDIDATE RECOMMENDED.

The following communication was received to-day by the Executive Committee of the State Central Committee:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1874.

To the Republican State Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I beg to inform you of my declination as a candidate for member of Assembly from the Twenty-first Assembly District of the City of New-York, and the Assembly District Convention having adjourned, I ask you to take measures to place in the field another candidate, to whom I pledge my best efforts.

Very respectfully, WILLIAM HAW, JR.

The letter was duly considered, and the committee being informed that a gentleman of high character, Mr. Granville P. Hawes, has received a nomination for the Assembly in the Twenty-first Assembly District, from Republicans, and is willing to accept the same provided in so doing he can become the representative of the entire Republican Party of the district, it was decided to recommend Mr. Granville P. Hawes to the united and hearty support of all Republicans in that district.

EDWIN D. MORGAN, Chairman.

HENRY A. GLIDDEN, Secretary, and the Republican State Central Committee.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1874.

MASS-MEETING IN THE SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

A very enthusiastic and numerously-attended meeting of the Republicans of the Seventh Assembly District was held last evening at Lincoln Hall, No. 12 University place. The first speaker was Mr. Frederick W. Seward, the candidate for Assembly in this district. On being introduced, he said they were met to perform a sacred duty—the duty of awakening an interest in public affairs—and so long as it was thoroughly performed the people would never awake to find themselves misgoverned. He then alluded to the nominees of the State and County tickets, and said, in closing, that he doubted not the night of the 3d of November would witness the consummation of the common wish in their election.

Mr. John D. Lawson, the candidate for Congress from the Eighth District, was next introduced. He said that party lines were never so strongly drawn before, and consequently the necessity for the ascendency of the Republican Party was never before so apparent. The Republican Party had committed itself on the great questions which affect the national honor, while the position of the Democrats is at least equivocal.

Spirited addresses were also made by Messrs. G. W. Blunt, Byron W. Buell, E. Delafield Smith, and Hon. G. W. Clarke. On the motion of the last named gentleman the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this Seventh Assembly District hereby indorses the State and County tickets, nominated by the Republican Party, including Hon. John D. Lawson, for Congress; Frederick W. Seward, for Assembly and John J. Morris and George B. Deane, Jr., for Aldermen, and that we hereby pledge our best efforts for their election on Tuesday next.

The meeting then adjourned.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT INDORSEMENT.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of the Fifteenth Assembly District was held last night at their head-quarters, No. 340 West Thirty-ninth street, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of William S. Murray, candidate for Assembly from the district. Stirring addresses were delivered, and resolutions heartily indorsing the entire Republican ticket and the nomination of Mr. Murray were enthusiastically adopted. Mr. Murray was born in the Fourteenth Ward of this City and brought up in the Twentieth, and has always been a staunch Republican. The other candidates in the district—of whom there are no less than three—are Thomas Costigan, the Tammany nominee, who is only a "squatter" of two years' citizenship; Capt. James F. Keegan, who, it is currently reported, is looking for but cannot procure a purchaser, and Martin F. Kilfian, who says he is an "independent" candidate. Over such opponents Mr. Murray should have an easy victory, if his friends only exert themselves.

GERMAN INDORSEMENT OF THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

At an important meeting of the German Republican Association of the Ninth Assembly District, at No. 18 Bedford street, the following nominees were unanimously indorsed: Salem H. Wales for Mayor; Patrick H. Jones for Register; Messrs. Vance, Billings, Kuhne, and Foster for Aldermen at Large; Mr. William H. Gedney for Assembly; Hon. George B. Deane, Jr., and John J. Morris for Aldermen, and John D. Lawson for Congress.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Nineteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at Dorschell Hall, Tenth avenue and Sixty-fifth street, the President, Mr. Charles F. Bruder, in the chair. The hall was filled with the voters of the district, who manifested great enthusiasm. After the reading and approval of the minutes, Mr. William H. Bellamy, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported the names of thirty-five candidates for membership, who were duly elected. Mr. Bellamy also announced that two meetings would be held in the district during the present week, for both of which places interesting speakers had been engaged. The names of Sixtus Carl Kapff, candidate for the Assembly, and Joseph Cudlipp, for Congress, were then unanimously indorsed. After a few remarks by Mr. Kapff and Messrs. Hunt, Bellamy, and Cornwell, the meeting adjourned to attend, in a body, the grand ratification meeting at Central Park Garden, in honor of Isaac H. Bailey, candidate for Congress.

THE MASS-MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

A mass-meeting of Republicans will be held at Cooper Institute this evening to ratify the State and County nominations. Messrs. George William Curtis, Jackson S. Schultz, and other gentlemen will address the meeting.

THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT.

The Independent Democrats of the Sixteenth Assembly District, opposed to the dictatorial policy of Tammany Hall, and in favor of the election of the People's Liberal candidates, held a large and enthusiastic meeting last night at the corner of Eighteenth street and First avenue. Hon. James O'Brien, the Liberal Party's candidate for Congress in the Tenth District, was introduced by the Chairman, Mr. Lawrence E. O'Brien, and was received with prolonged cheers. He delivered a long address, in which he detailed his past official career. He said that he had always endeavored to be true to his promises to legislate for the interest of his constituents. He opposed Greeley, but did not oppose Francis Kernan, as had been charged. He had entered the race for Congress because a carpet-bagger and a protectionist had been placed before the people of the district as the Tammany candidate. He admitted that he was inferior in ability and education to Mr. Hewitt, but claimed that he was better entitled to represent them than a person who did not know those whom he wished to represent. Hon. Thomas J. Creamer was next introduced. His speech was in the main an arraignment of the Tammany leaders for usurpation of power, and coercion in the matter of nominations. Mr. Peter Woods, the independent nominee for Assembly, also made an effective speech, denouncing the management of the Sixteenth District's political affairs by the present Tammany committee as being in direct opposition to the expressed wish of a majority of the people. He had served his constituency heretofore to the best of his ability and honestly, and would endeavor to do so again if elected. The meeting was a great success.

DELINQUENT ELECTION INSPECTORS.

The following Inspectors of Election were arraigned before the Board of Police yesterday, charged with violating section 27 of the Election law in failing to have the "public copy" of the registration suspended in the places of registry: Thomas E. Dunn, Philip Selzer, William F. Dailey, and Bernard Rooney, of the Fourteenth Election District of the Fourteenth Assembly District; Jeremiah Sweeney, John T. Woods, William D. Keefe, and John J. Kearney, of the Fourth Election District of the First Assembly District; Jacob Lewis, Matthew Ahmuty, Patrick McCue, and John R. Conklin, of the Twelfth Election District of the Fifteenth Assembly District, and James W. Havens, James Murray, John Martin, and John Tucker, of the Seventeenth Election District of the Fourteenth Assembly District. The accused pleaded ignorance of the law, and were severely reprimanded by the Commissioners.

NOTES.

A mass-meeting, to ratify the Republican State, city, and county tickets, will be held at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, to-morrow night. Among the speakers will be Vice President Wilson and Speaker Blaine and Senator Conkling.

Donald Mann, Editor of the Hudson County *Democrat,* of Hoboken, N. J., and M. T. Newbold addressed a Republican ratification meeting last evening at Amsburg Hall, Hoboken.

A large Republican ratification meeting was held in National Hall, East Orange, last evening. Hon. Courtland Parker was the main speaker of the evening. Much enthusiasm was manifested in the proceedings.

The Assembly convention of the Industrial Political Party of the Eighth Assembly District, met last night at No. 94 Eldridge street, and unanimously endorsed the nomination of Solon B. Smith for Assembly.

The Unity Republican Colored Campaign Club of the Fifth Assembly District, last night, ratified the Republican State and County tickets, and indorsed Ex-Police Justice Hogan, the anti-Tammany candidate for Congress from the Fifth District.

The Republicans of Hudson County will hold a grand ratification meeting in Kepler Hall, Jersey City, on Saturday evening. Among those expected to deliver addresses are Speaker Blaine, Senator Frelinghuysen, Secretary Robeson, and Hon. George H. Halsey.

At an enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the Sixteenth Assembly District, held last evening at Rose Hill Hall, Col. Charles E. L. Holmes, the Republican nominee for Assembly, was unanimously indorsed. Mr. Thomas Bettridge introduced Col. Holmes, who delivered an able address, and was followed by Mr. A. J. Plumb. After passing appropriate resolutions, the meeting adjourned, with cheers for Dix and Holmes.

At an enthusiastic meeting of the John Robinson Republican Campaign Club, held at No. 247 Cherry street, last evening, Mr. John Robinson was indorsed for Alderman of the Fourth Senatorial District. Mr. Robinson, who is the Republican nominee, is a young man about thirty-five years of age, born and educated in this City. He holds at present the position of United States Marshal, and is considered eminently fitted to discharge the duties of Alderman.

At a regular meeting of the Jackson Independent Association held in the hall No. 79 Bank street, on Tuesday evening, P. Kelly, President, in the chair, the following nominations were indorsed: The entire Republican State ticket. Patrick H. Jones, for Register; William H. Gedney, for Member of Assembly; Messrs. Billings, Vance, Lewis, and Cole, for Aldermen at large; and J. J. Morris and G. B. Deane, for Aldermen of the Fifth Senatorial District.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW-JERSEY.

TWO GRAND REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETINGS IN JERSEY CITY.

The Republicans of Jersey City met in the Arcade, on Newark avenue, last evening, to indorse the nominations of Hon. George A. Halsey for Governor, and Hon. Isaac W. Scudder for Congress. About fifteen hundred persons were present, and much enthusiasm prevailed. Justice Seymour called the meeting to order. Dr. J. J. Youlin was called upon to preside, and W. W. Brownlee and John A. Blair acted as Secretaries. The following list of Vice Presidents was chosen: B. G. Clarke, David Taylor, H. N. Ege, William A. Lewis, J. F. McGee, Isaiah Hatton, John Bird, John W. Winters, David Smith, Henry Schermerhorn, Hiram Wallace, and N. H. Coykendall.

B. W. Throckmorton was the first speaker of the evening. He contended that the Republican Party had shown a capacity and a disposition for self-purification which commended it to the confidence of the people. The Credit Mobilier frauds had been investigated by the party, though it resulted in the loss of reputation and position of several Congressmen prominent in the party. The Sanborn and Jayne contracts investigation instituted by the Republican Party resulted in the removal and censure of these prominent officials. The Republican members of Congress had, without exception, returned their back pay, while a New-Jersey Democratic Senator had retained his. Mr. Throckmorton also claimed that the Democratic Party was the party of repudiation. He thought the third-term discussion was a sheeted ghost which frightened no person.

Hon. Isaac W. Scudder reviewed the financial state of the country—alluded to the Louisiana troubles and the condition of the South. He claimed that the people should stand by the Administration till it went out, and then they might get together and consider the propriety of forming new parties or sustaining the old. As for himself, he defied any man to put his finger upon a blot on his record. He may not have done as well as possible, but he had done nothing which could bring dishonor upon a New-Jersey Congressman. He had been again solicited to stand for a second election. He had accepted with much reluctance, and the Democratic friends who had stood by him then promised to stand by him again.

Addresses were also delivered by Major Pangborn, J. F. McGee, and others.

GERMAN RATIFICATION MEETING.

The German citizens of Jersey City met in large numbers in Cooper Hall last night to ratify the regular Republican nominations for State and county officers. A. F. Schlegel called the meeting to order, and John Klinger was elected Chairman. Major Z. K. Pangborn, the first speaker, said that the Republican Party were rapidly paying off the national debt. The Democratic Party had done nothing to that end. The late elections in the West were conducted by the Democratic Party of the State upon the basis of repudiation. They want more rag money in that section of the country, and they notified the Democracy of the East that they must step down and out, and let the inflation Congressmen of the West take the lead in national financial matters. There had been some rogues, no doubt, in the Republican Party. There were criminals in every community. There were probably rogues in every church; he didn't know whether there were or not, but he thought there were. As often, however, as they were discovered, and as soon, they had been rebuked. Would the Democratic Party do better? On the question of the condition of affairs in the Southern States, the Republican Party was the safe party. As soon as the hand of Republican rule had been raised they broke out into open insurrection again. The speaker was frequently applauded during the delivery of his address. Addresses were also delivered by Fritz A. Meyer, Dr. Kusten, and others.

TROTTING AT PROSPECT PARK.

SECOND DAY OF THE FALL MEETING—BOTH RACES UNFINISHED.

Yesterday was the second day of the Fall meeting of the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association. The splendid weather combined with an attractive programme brought out a numerous assemblage of spectators. The ladies were present in large numbers and occupied seats on the piazzas of the elegant club-house. There were, as usual, two races to fill out the day's sport, and both of them were so hotly contested that they were unfinished when darkness enveloped the track. The first race called was the purse of $600 for 2:39 horses, which had sixteen nominations, but only the following six responded to the call of the judges: A. C. Whitson's b. m. Pauline, W. S. Thom's b. g. Phil O'Neil, H. Casey's s. m. Rosa Sonburg, Mead & Page's b. g. Rarius, G. Walker's blk. m. May Bird, and D. Mace's blk. g. Arthur. In the betting Rarius was the favorite at $60, Rosa Sonburg $10, and the field $17. In some of the pools Arthur and May Bird were substituted for Rosa Sonburg as second choice. May Bird won the first heat in the fast time of 2:27, when she was earnestly sought after and brought $75, while Rarius sold for $53, and the field $31. The second heat, however, was won by Rarius, when he resumed his place as the favorite at two to one against the field. He won the third heat and there was no betting, but in the fourth heat May Bird trotted splendidly, and again came to the front. Each had now two heats, but darkness necessitated a postponement.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, Long Island, Wednesday, Oct. 28.—Purse $600, for horses that have never beaten 2:39; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $350 to first horse, $150 to second, and $100 to third.

G. Walker's blk. m. May Bird	1	2	2	1
Mead & Page's b. g. Rarius	5	1	1	5
D. Mace's blk. g. Arthur	2	3	3	3
W. S. Thom's br. g. Phil O'Neil	4	4	4	2
A. C. Whitson's b. m. Pauline	3	5	5	4
H. Casey's r. m. Rosa Sonburg	dis.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.36¼	1:14½	2:27
Second heat	.37	1:14½	2:30
Third heat	.36½	1:13¼	2:28½
Fourth heat	.37½	1:15½	2:32

THE 2:25 RACE.

The second event was a purse of $1,000 for horses that had never beaten 2:25, and out of the seven entries but three came to the post, viz.: John Murphy's b. g. Charlie Green, W. W. Comee's b. g. Comee, and D. Mace's blk. m. Blanche. The race was trotted between the heats of the first race, and before the start Comee was a great favorite and brought $100, Blanche $65, and Green $26. The first heat was won by Blanche, but still Comee sold even against the field, but when Blanche won the second heat, she assumed the first place, and brought $60 and the other two $32. The third and fourth heats, however, were captured by Comee, and then it became too dark to trot with safety, and both races were postponed until 12 o'clock to-day, an unusual occurrence.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Purse $1,000, for horses that had never beaten 2:25, mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $550 to the first horse, $300 to the second, and $150 to the third.

D. Mace's blk. m. Blanche	1	1	2	2
W. W. Comee's b. g. Comee	3	3	1	1
J. Murphy's b. g. Charlie Green	2	2	3	3
G. N. Ferguson's gr. g. Crown Prince	dr.			
J. Dewrey's br. g. Joker	dr.			
W. H. Harrison's s. m. Susie	dr.			
W. E. Weeks' gr. g. Farmer Boy	dr.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.37	1:14½	2:30
Second heat	.35¼	1:12½	2:27
Third heat	.36	1:11¾	2:26¼
Fourth heat	.36	1:14	2:27¼

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

In addition to the two postponed races there will be a double-team race, with four entries, and the 2:30 race, which has eleven entries. An excellent day's sport may therefore be expected.

RHINEBECK PARK RACES.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The second day of the Rhinebeck Park Association Fall meeting had a much larger attendance than the first. The first race was for 2:40 horses; purse, $800.

SUMMARY.

Boy	1	1	1
Lady White	2	2	4
G. F. Smith	3	3	2
Fred. Hicks	4	4	3
Eastern New-York	5	5	5

Time—2:36, 2:34, 2:37.

The next race was for 2:31 horses for a purse of $1,000.

SUMMARY.

Nellie Walton	1	2	1	1
Bounce	2	1	5	2
Berkshire Boy	3	3	2	4
Molsey	4	4	4	3
Bay Ben	6	5	3	5
William Trumbull	5	6	6	6

Time—2:32, 2:32, 2:34, 2:34½.

THE EXTRA DAY AT JEROME PARK.

The following are the entries for the extra day, Saturday, at Jerome Park:

First Race.—Steeple-chase—Crown Prince, Harry Booth, Blind Tom, Diavolo, Bullett, Resolute, Austrine, Mary Clark, Vesuvius, Impecunious, Buckshot, Trouble, Moonstone.

Second Race.—Selling race, one and one-eighth miles—Mildew, for $300; Bethune's b. g., 3 years, by Hurrah, $500; B. F. Carver, $1,000.

Third Race.—Handicap, a mile and a half—Emma, Shylock, Mary Clark, Kadi, Nettie Norton, Grinstead.

Fourth Race.—Hack race—Crown Prince, Girl of the Period, White Hose, Buck Shot, Satinella.

Fifth Race.—Steeple-chase—The same thirteen horses as for first steeple-chase.

JOHN KELLY'S LIBEL SUITS.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Nelson J. Waterbury made a motion for an extension of time to answer in the libel suits brought against him and Mayor Havemeyer by John Kelly. The motion was opposed, and Judge Barrett temporarily denied it until accompanied by an affidavit of merits, which counsel promised to subsequently produce. Later in the day the order was made extending the time twenty days.

NEW PUBLIC WORKS.

Controller Green and Commissioner Van Nort opened seventeen bids, yesterday, for building a storage reservoir on the middle bank of the Croton River, in the town of South-East, Putnam County. Twelve bids were also received for constructing a highway on the east side of the storage reservoir, at Boyd's Corners. The proposals contained specific prices for materials and labor, and the aggregate amount of each is now being computed.

CLEARING WASHINGTON SQUARE.

The good work of clearing Washington Park of the many loafers, daily to be found there, was continued yesterday by the Officers of the Fifteenth Precinct. Six men and four women were arrested yesterday in the various stages of slumber or drunkenness in the Park, and marched up to Jefferson Market Police Court before Justice Smith. Not one of them had any visible means of subsistence, and they were all committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

NEWSBOYS' ENTERTAINMENT.

The newsboys and bootblacks were entertained last night at the Rivington Street Lodging-house. The attraction of the evening was a series of readings and recitations by Mrs. H. A. Benedict, of this City, who kindly volunteered to amuse the boys. The lady recited "That Phelan Boy," "Johnnie and I," "After Years," and "The Battle of Ivry." The latter piece was admirably rendered, and called forth the greatest applause. Mr. P. T. Dickenson was also present, and greatly interested the boys by relating some Indian stories and a touching incident in the life of one of our most prominent merchants.

QUARREL OVER A GAME OF CARDS.

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning Peter Parker and Michael Bergan quarreled while playing cards in the lager-beer saloon, No. 407 Hudson street, where Bergan is employed as barkeeper. Bergan charged Parker, who is said to be a professional gambler, with cheating him, and the pair went out on the sidewalk to settle the dispute by a resort to fisticuffs. During the fight Parker stabbed Bergan in the neck, over the left eye, and in the left cheek, inflicting very severe wounds. Parker then fled and made his escape. Bergan was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BASE-BALL.

The home and home match for the championship of the State of New-Jersey, between the Pavonias, of Jersey City, and the Olympics, of Paterson, was played on the Union Grounds yesterday. Up to the ending of the fourth inning, when the score stood 10 to 11 in favor of the Pavonia club, the game, although poorly played, was very exciting. After this, however, the game lost all its interest, and the Olympics increased their lead to the ending, winning easily by a score of 28 to 12. There was very little good fielding shown on either side, the batting of the Olympic players being the only good feature of the game. Appended is the score by innings:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Pavonia	2	2	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	—12
Olympic	1	5	2	3	4	1	8	0	4	—28

Umpire—Mr. Thomas Carey, of the Mutuals.
Time of game—2 hours and 20 minutes.

THE OYSTER BAY MURDER.

LEWIS JARVIS ALSO CONFESSES THE DEED—JACKSON CHARGED WITH STRIKING THE FIRST BLOW.

Now that the truth concerning the cruel murder of Samuel J. Jones, committed at Oyster Bay, June 26, 1873, has been confessed by its perpetrators, it will not be amiss to recall the main features of the tragedy as they were first presented to the public after its occurence. Samuel J. Jones was known to the inhabitants of Oyster Bay as "the Recluse," living alone in a frame building, a short distance from the railroad track. He was the grandson of Chief Justice Jones and nephew of Chancellor Jones. He was a man of learning, master of five languages, and a gentleman of the old school. At the time of his death he was seventy years old, but retained his vigor and good health to a marked degree. He was generally believed to be a miser and possessed of money, which the ignorant negro settlers in his vicinity believed was hoarded away in his house. On the 27th his farm-hand, Peter Maloney, first discovered the dead body of his master in the well with his skull beaten in, but no clue to the murderers. Maloney's daughter had seen the deceased putting out the fire lit by the assassins to attract his attention, and had afterward seen Mr. Jones going to his house. Nothing more was discovered until the next day, as above related; and then the community became aware of the bloody deed that had been done within a stone's throw of half a dozen houses. There followed inquests and suspicions, and the rewards for the capture of those who had killed "the Recluse." The affair died out, and seemed to be quite forgotten until the arrest of Jackson and Jarvis, who have since confessed their guilt. With Jackson's story the public is already familiar. Now comes the other man's:

While Lewis Jarvis was being conveyed from North Hempstead to Jamaica yesterday, he was informed by his custodians that Jackson had made a confession of the murder. Jarvis thereupon told his version of the tragedy, which fully implicates Jackson in the crime. He admitted that the murder was premeditated, but insisted that it was first spoken of by Elbert Jackson, who told Jarvis' wife that he intended to kill Jones. Jackson and himself planned that a fire was to be set in the brush to attract the old man away from the house, and that they were to lie in wait and waylay him on his return. The important point of difference between Jackson's confession and that of Jarvis is that the former said he was not present when the murder was committed, while the latter insists that he was, and that Jackson even cut the hickory club and struck the first blow with it, and afterward threw the old man into the well. It is evident, however, that the club was cut by a left-handed man, and, curiously enough, Jarvis is left-handed, and it was thought probable at the Coroner's inquest that the wound was inflicted by a left-handed person striking from behind. It is pretty evident, therefore, that, while each of the prisoners is trying to make the other the more guilty, both were present and took part in the murder. Jarvis says that he set fire to the brush, and that when Jones came to put the fire out, Jackson slipped behind the well and kept in concealment. As the old man passed the well on his return, a blow was struck with the club which knocked him down and stunned him, when Jackson took his watch and chain, rifled his pockets, and attempted to throw him down the well. At this moment the old man revived and began to struggle violently, but he was overpowered and pitched in headlong, clutching wildly at the rope and the walls of the well as he went down. The old man begged them piteously not to kill him, but they flung down missiles upon him. He then seized the well-rope, and had almost reached the top of the well, when Jackson picked up a heavy sharp-edged stone with which he dashed his victim's brains out. Relaxing his hold, the old man dropped to the bottom of the well, and all was silent. To make assurance doubly sure, however, several large stones and a heavy chopping-block were thrown down upon the inanimate form below. The house was then hurriedly ransacked, and two tin boxes with a small roll of bills were found.

Putting together the different stories told by the implicated persons, it is judged that the whole amount realized by this horrible murder did not exceed $50 or $60. There were some $10,000 of United States bonds and other securities in the house, which were untouched, and when asked why he left them behind, Jarvis said, with a shrug, "Humph! we didn't know nothin' about no bonds!" When asked how the watch had been disposed of, he insisted that Jackson had it, and buried it. Jarvis' wife, however, testified that he (Jarvis) had it and buried it. The chain, he said, was still in his wife's possession. One old silver dollar was still somewhere in the house.

When Jarvis had concluded his confession, he appeared much relieved, and remarked that he had not felt so happy since Jones was killed, not having had one moment's comfort since the crime was committed. Jarvis is a light-colored mulatto, rather heavily built, while Jackson is considerably smaller. Both have borne rather bad reputations, although Jarvis is the owner of a farm of some six or eight acres, which is understood to be nearly free from incumbrance.

Lewis Jarvis was subsequently brought from Jamaica to South Oyster Bay in charge of Constable Wilkinson and Detective Payne. The roads about three miles from the depot were searched, under the direction of Jarvis, for the buried plunder. After an hour's diligent search a casket containing a number of gold lockets, an old coin, and a bunch of keys was found. The murderer then directed the officers in search for the watch worn by Jones on the night of the tragedy.

POLICE DELINQUENCIES.

THE CASE OF ROUNDSMAN O'HALLORAN—BREACHES OF DISCIPLINE.

Commissioner Disbecker presided at the Police trials yesterday, and investigated sixty complaints against delinquent policemen. The cases on the calendar consisted chiefly of complaints for violations of the rules, neglect of duty, and other breaches of discipline, and were disposed of by the imposition of fines varying from one to fifteen days' pay. The only charge of a grave nature was that preferred against Roundsman O'Halloran, of the Fifth Precinct. He was accused of intoxication on the 15th inst. A considerable mass of contradictory evidence was taken, from which it would appear that the accused arrested two young men for disorderly conduct about 8 o'clock on that evening, one of whom broke away from him and escaped. On his way to the station-house with the other a jeering crowd followed him, whose cries and wordy assaults excited him. When he arrived at the station-house Capt. Petty discharged the prisoner, and on complaint of some one who witnessed the arrest, accused O'Halloran of intoxication. The roundsman states that the Captain denied him the opportunity to prove by the Surgeon that he was sober. He produced yesterday two persons who saw the arrest and a number of his associates to testify that he was not drunk. The case was referred to the board.

MINOR OFFENSES.

A complaint was made against Patrolman Edward Kennedy, of the Fifth Precinct Police, for being absent without leave. It was shown in course of the examination that Kennedy was detailed at Pier No. 42 North River, which is occupied by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and on the day the City of Tokio went on her trial trip down the bay, Mr. Rufus Hatch, the Managing Director of the company, requested him to go on board the steamer and remove two disreputable females who had got on board. While looking for these women, the Captain of the steam-ship had the gang-plank drawn ashore, and the steam-ship started down the bay, taking him along as an unwilling passenger. The case was referred to the board.

Patrolman John Delaney, Jr., of the Third Precinct, was fined fifteen days' pay for entering a liquor store at the corner of Barclay and Washington streets.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

John B. Gough is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Mrs. Gen. Sherman is at the Astor House.

Ex-Gov. Sidney Perham, of Maine, is at the Grand Hotel.

Gov. C. R. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Prof. Theodore D. Woolsey, of New-Haven, is at the Everett House.

Hon. Robert M. McLane, of Baltimore, is at the Hoffman House.

Prof. C. S. Peirce, of the United States Coast Survey, and H. S. McComb, of Delaware, are at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Gov. J. Gregory Smith and Ex-Congressman W. C. Smith, of Vermont, are at the Windsor Hotel.

A. B. Meacham, of Oregon, and Gen. S. J. Magee, of Schuyler County, New-York, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. David A. Wells, of Connecticut; Ex-Congressman O. B. Matteson, of Utica, and Judge Oliver Miller, of Maryland, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Patrolman James Tuite, of the Thirteenth Precinct Police, died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

The steamer Adriatic, which collided with the Parthia last Saturday, sailed for Liverpool at 9:40 yesterday morning.

The grand fair and musical festival of St. Stephen's Church will open this morning in the basement hall of the church, East Twenty-eighth street.

Charles J. Wyett, aged forty-eight, of No. 520 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, while repairing an awning at No. 47 Broadway fell from the second-story window yesterday afternoon and sustained fatal injuries.

Joseph Dawson, of No. 173 Elm street, was held in $1,000 bail yesterday, by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with stealing an overcoat from Denis Shea, No. 434 Broome street, on Tuesday.

George A. Thiele, arrested and indicted in this City on a charge of embezzlement, has been surrendered by the District Attorney and sent on to Philadelphia, on a requisition, to answer a charge of a similar nature there.

Four journeymen coopers who remained in the employ of Martland Brothers joined the strikers yesterday. Mr. Michael Ryan, a "boss" cooper, has withdrawn from the movement of the employers, and intends to engage union workmen.

John Doyle, on whose person a "jimmy" was found, and Peter Martin were held in $1,000 bail by Justice Kilbreth, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with attempting to enter burglariously the premises No. 71 Columbia street.

John Branagan, of No. 88 Ninth avenue, and Jacob Parrish, of No 17 East street, were arrested yesterday and taken before United States Commissioner Shields, charged with fraudulent registration. They were both held for examination in default of $1,000 bail.

The suit of Dannatt against the City to recover $1,200 for work done on one of the public schools, was yesterday dismissed by Judge Van Brunt, on the ground that the suit must be brought against the Board of Public Instruction, not against the City.

At 6 o'clock yesterday evening two unknown men entered the lager-beer saloon of John Gusby, No. 228 Cherry street, cleaned out the bar-room and assaulted Gusby, breaking two of his ribs. The Police of the Seventh Precinct are looking for the ruffians.

Rodger Challis, aged eighteen, only two months in this country from England, was arrested by detective Keirns, of the First Precinct, charged with embezzling $105 from his employer, Fred J. Sidney, of No. 20 Nassau street. As Mr. Sidney refused to make any complaint, Challis was discharged.

Detective Reilly, of Central Office, yesterday, arraigned at the Tombs, Robert Pritchard, residing in Hoboken, charged with stealing lace goods from James McCreery & Co., of Eleventh street and Broadway, by whom he had been employed. As the stolen property, valued at $1,000, had been recovered, the firm refused to prosecute.

Bids were opened at the Fire Department yesterday for supplying the department with forage. The lowest bid was made by William Hollister at the following rates: Hay at 90 cents and straw at 74 cents per 100 pounds, and oats at $1 58 and fine feed at 85 cents per bag. Application was made by the Board of Apportionment for an appropriation to purchase two patent pumps for the fire-boat.

BROOKLYN.

Yesterday the Park Commissioners met and decided to sell the east side lands at the auction-rooms No. 379 Fulton street, on Dec. 1. The proceeds of the sale will be paid into the sinking fund.

John Hempstead, aged thirty-seven, of No. 89 Atlantic avenue, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the breast. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, where the physicians pronounced the wound not dangerous.

Judge Pratt yesterday issued an order directing the Hempstead and Rockaway Road to resume travel. The road was closed on Monday by an order from the Receiver, pending an order of reference to take proof of facts concerning certain bonds included under a decree of foreclosure.

The Coroner's Jury, in the case of Albert E. Crocker, who was killed while attempting to wreck a barber-shop in Jay street last Thursday, brought in a verdict to the effect that deceased came to his death by wounds inflicted with a shears and sabre in the hands of the Italian barbers, D'Ambrugia and Picomenti, and that the conduct of the Italians was altogether justifiable. D. Ambrugia and Picomenti will be discharged to-day by Justice Walsh.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The velocipede race on the Westchester County Fair Grounds, near White Plains yesterday, between Frank Shaw, champion of the United States, and Henry Naylor, champion of England, which was to decide the championship of the world, was won by Shaw.

LONG ISLAND.

The proposed Bay Ridge Railroad, to connect Bay Ridge with East New-York, will be about seven miles long. A considerable amount of the grading has already been done, but it is understood that the work of laying the track will not be commenced until the sum of $100,000 has been subscribed, and the right of way secured.

NEW-JERSEY.

Samuel Moka, a butcher doing business in Newark, died at his home on Boyd street, yesterday, from lock-jaw, resulting from injuries to the leg.

A lady named Fitzmorris fell dead in her house on Grove street, Jersey City, yesterday. A paralytic stroke is supposed to have been the cause of death.

An embankment on the West Line Railroad at Flemington fell in on Tuesday. Charles Dulcas and Michael Hickey, who were buried beneath the débris, are seriously, though not fatally, injured.

James Berens, eighteen years of age, attempted, yesterday morning, to cross the track of the Weehawken Branch of the Erie Railroad at the foot of Franklin street, when he was struck by a train and crushed to death.

While gas was being pumped into the tank in the hold of the ferry-boat Newark, at the Jersey City Ferry, Tuesday night, a passenger who had just lighted a cigar carelessly threw his match down. A slight explosion ensued, but no damage to any amount was done.

The cigar store of Ernest Meuss, on Jackson street, Hoboken, was robbed Sunday night of cigars valued at $150. On Tuesday night Charles Schwartz, John Hines, and Patrick Callaghan were arrested on suspicion of having committed the robbery. Yesterday they were committed for trial.

A few days since, masked burglars entered the residence of Mrs. Kinchloe, near Bound Brook, and having bound her, hand and foot, and forced a gag into her mouth, robbed the house of articles valued at $200 and $500 in money. Other houses were entered at the same time, but nothing of value was secured.

County Physician Stout has ordered Coroner Reinhardt to hold an inquest over the remains of young Geusech, who committed suicide on Monday night, in West Bergen. A post-mortem developed the fact that the deceased had been shot through the heart, and he is supposed to have shot himself while standing on the bank of the canal. No suspicions of foul play are entertained.

The funeral of Dr. Louis Grenier, a prominent citizen of Newark, took place yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended. Dr. Grenier graduated from the University of Munich, and afterward became Law Professor in that institution. He figured prominently in the revolution of 1848, and was captured and sentenced to be executed, but escaped. Settling in Newark, he was prominently concerned in the organization of the Abolition Party in the State of New-Jersey.

CALIFORNIA VINTAGE.

The San Francisco *Alta* of Oct. 19 says: "The vintage is now in full progress, and the yield promises to be not more than 7,000,000 gallons, two-thirds light or dry, and one-third heavy or sweet wine. The rain threatens much inconvenience and some loss to the wine-makers."

[Advertisement.]

A SPLENDID FABRIC.—KNOX, in his Winter style of gentlemen's hats, just issued, has excelled himself. Buy your hats at either of his stores, No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 28.—Flour quiet; treble extra, $5 25@$5 [illegible]; choice do., $6 25@$6 50. Corn quiet; White, $1 05; Yellow, $1 01@$1 02½. Oats firm at 62c.@63c. Bran at $1@$1 05. Hay dull; prime Western, $25; choice, $27@$28. Pork scarce at $21 25. Dry-salted Meats—None here. Bacon dull and drooping; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c. Hams—old, 12½c.@13c.; new, 14c.@15c. Lard quiet; tierce, 14½c.; keg, 15c. Sugar in fair demand and lower; inferior 6c.; good common, 8¼c.; fair to fully fair 8¾c.@9c. Molasses in fair demand and lower; common, 55c.; fair, 60c.; prime to choice, 65c.@70c. Whisky firmer; Louisiana, $1 04@$1 05; Western, $1 04@$1 05. Coffee firm at [illegible]. Cornmeal lower at $3 60. Gold, $1 09¾. Exchange—New-York sight, par; Sterling, 5 32.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,600, with fully 10,000 still in the pens; market very dull; prices weak; few lots of good to choice Steers sold at $5 65@$5 90; at [illegible], 343. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; market active and higher; packers and shippers buying; common to choice, $5 90@$6 50, with few sales above $6 or under $5 60; shipments, 7,500. Sheep—Receipts, 1,400; market fairly active; prices steady and firm at $3 25@$4 50 for common to choice.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 28.—Printing Cloths market steady at 5¼c.@5⅜c. for 64 squares.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Cuba, for Liverpool.—Right Rev. G. T. Bedell, D.D., and wife, Mr. Briscoe, Mr. McDonnell, Sir Henry Thompson, Miss G. Waters, Miss Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Taylor, F. C. Loftner, A. Bauer, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Robotham, Rev. Joseph McHalton, Jean Van Volnam, James Lawrence, William H. Stewart, William Lees, Frank Faxon, Mrs. Faxon, H. G. Yates, Ralph C. Nicholson, Gov. S. H. Elbert, Master Evan Evans, Henry Carter, J. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Wilson, C. Alfonso, Edmond Johnson, C. A. Smith, John Waddell, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Anderson, W. Barrasford, E. H. Gaskell, J. B. Gaskell, Miss T. M. Baker, Miss Godfrey, Luis Firth, Mr. Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Firth, Mr. Goldsworthy and son, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Williams, Mrs. G. D. Roberts and companion, Albert Jo[illegible]itt, George Winks, Mrs. H. Grinnell, Mrs. Ives and maid, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Goddard, infant, and nurse, Miss Bertha Frost, Albert Greg, Percy Greg, W. Winans Brown, John C. Dougall, James A. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dicey, child, and maid, Miss Weston, Mr. Connor, Mr. and Mrs. Adair, S. T. Brow, Mrs. Capt. Cole, W. H. E. Napiers and party, Mr. Stewart.

In steam-ship Minister Roon, for Bremen.—John G. Richardson, wife, and child; C. Gull and wife, Auguste Bisler, Arthur H. Bird, Charles W. Bird.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Hohenzollern, from Bremen.—William Steinwedell, H. Schmidt, Mrs. Anna Von Schmiedeberg, A. Sternfeldt and family, W. Auffm Ordt and family, Mrs. L. Holme, Mrs. M. Basin, Frieur. Von Elmendorff, Wilhm. Hartwig, Mrs. Dorette Hartwig, Mrs. Elise Krousberg, Adolph Mathis, Eberhard Prompte, Miss Charlotte Bollsch, Adolf Schwabe, Geo. W. Schaefer, H in Bardter, Mrs. Rose Howe, Miss Rose S. F. Howe, Miss Francis Howe, Mrs. Anna Kling and child, Peter Frick and wife, Wilhelm S. Junker, W. Crede, Eugen Ellinger, Mrs. Mary Stuttlebourg and child, Mrs. Mary F. Geissler, Max Nathanson, S. De Muro, Chr. Fasenfeld, S. Marks and wife, T. Wasser, A. Jacobsen, Miss Marie Letot, H. P. Heedy, Miss Heedy, Miss Elise Hoff, P. Bonte, Jacob Hildebrandt and family, Miss Flamler.

In steam-ship Schiller, from Hamburg.—J. Berendes, Oscar Busch, Eduard M. Newmann, F. Schwedie, Friedr. Herchenroder and wife, Miss Lina Mayr, Mrs. M. Mayr, Julius Runge, Saul Kobinner, Samson Hinrichsen, Herm. Brode and wife, Louis Gollaus, Sigismund Lowe and wife, Michael Reisster, wife, and four children, Miss Ida Bert, Andreas L. Nissen and wife, Charles Kyth, Hermann Schilder, Ludwig Friedrich, Friedrich Friedrich, Miss Johanna Reich, G. F. Kroilfeiffer and wife, Henry S. Assinuss, Theodor V. Eilert, wife, and two children, Franz Schnike and wife, Mrs. Emilie Berbold and two children, Mrs. Marianne Loser, Abraham Simmer, Caspar Stock, Georg Vogel, Miss Margarethe Stock, Miss Johanna Biedermann, Otto Koch, Henry Stark, Miss Emma Petzall, Mrs. Louise Dibbs, August Dietrich.

In steam-ship Great Western, from Bristol.—Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Nicnols and daughter, Mr. Jeffry, Mr. Stubbs.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:26 | Sun sets.....5:00 | Moon rises..8:36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:42 | Gov. Island.11:31 | Hell Gate..12:53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Minister Roon, (Ger.,) Erdman, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Colima, (Br.,) Marr, Antwerp, G. W. Colton; City of Dallas, Hines, New-Orleans, Charles H. Mallory & Co.; Vindicator, Norton, Havana, Cuba, William P. Clyde & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, J. Hand; George Washington, Whitehead, Portland, Me., Clark & Seaman; Pemoroke, (Br.,) Williams, Cardiff, &c., A. Baxter & Co.

Barks Europa, (Norw.,) Johannesen, Bordeaux, Tetens & Bockmann; Paolo Borzone, (Ital.,) Bozzano, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Hermanos, (Norw.,) Haupt, Liverpool, Tetens & Bockmann; Maddalena, (Ital.,) Paturzo, Lisbon, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Rhea, (Ger.,) Werchmann, Cette, Funch, Edye & Co.; Filippo, (Ital.,) Dilluris, Civita Vecchia, Slocovich & Co.; Carlotta Fanny, (Aus.,) Masich, Beyrouth, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Rising Sun, Griffing, Mayaguez, P. R., L. W. & P. Armstrong; Henry Trowbridge, Crocker, Pernambuco and Pará, R. S. Borland; Oliver, (Br.,) Weekes, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Renshaw, Sylvester, St. Jago de Cuba, R. A. Robertson & Co.; Pedro, Baors, St. Pierre, J. Zittiosen; Clara Jenkins, Coombs, Barbados, Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. Annie Belle, Rice, Ponce, P. R., E. L. Becerra; Welcome Home, (Br.,) Hatfield, Yarmouth, N. S., C. W. Bertaux; B. B. Church, Kelly, Galveston, Texas, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Laura Pride, (Br.,) Stevens, St. John, P. R., Brett, Son & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Great Western, Windham, Bristol Oct. 12, with mdse. and 34 passengers to E. A. Morgan's Sons. First two days had light wind and dense fog, from 14th to 18th strong gales from W. N. W. to W. S. W. Oct. 21, at 3 P. M., passed a vessel showing French colors, dismasted, apparently a schr., steam-ship Celtic in communication; 22d, no lat., passed bark Auxiliar, bound E.; 26th, no lat., passed an Inman steamer, do.; 27th, lat. 40 26, lon. 69 20, spoke the three-masted schr. Racer, (of Greenock,) from St. Johns, for New York.

Steam-ship Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Nordenholt, Bremen Oct. 13, and Havre 16th, with mdse. and 64 cabin, and 128 steerage passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had heavy westerly gales and high sea most of the passage.

Steam-ship Schiller, (Ger.,) Thomas, Hamburg Oct. 15, with mdse. and 500 passengers to Kunhardt, Kuchod & Kuhne. Experienced heavy westerly gales, with high sea, nearly the entire passage.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah Oct. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Robert Lowden. Had strong N. E. winds to Hatteras.

Steam-ship North Point, Smith, Philadelphia with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Thuringia, (Ger.,) Meyer, Hamburg Oct. 14 and Havre 17th, with mdse. and 547 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had strong westerly gales, with heavy sea, to the Banks. Oct. 20, lat. 49 17, lon. 19 17, passed a British brig bound W., showing signal letters K N B M.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah Oct. 24, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Geo. W. Elder, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Bark Abby Bacon, Merrill, Denia via Malaga 42 ds., with fruit to L. H. Willard. Had light winds and calms to lon. 69 lat. 43; Oct. 19, lon. 62, had a heavy gale from N. W.; was 4 ds. W. of Nantucket Shoals, with light winds and calms; Oct. 23, lat. 40 33, lon. 65 56, received on board Capt. William Lang his wife and child, and the crew of the schr. Dauntless, (of Halifax,) foundered on the night of the 19th; had been 4 ds. in a 17-foot boat, living on a half biscuit per day; brought them (9 in all) to this port; Oct. 3, lat. 34, lon. 38, exchanged signals with an American bark, steering S. E., showing first pennant and numbers 2860.

Bark Jane Adeline, Lindsay, Curacoa, 20 ds., with logwood, skins, &c., to Dallett, Bliss & Co. Has had very heavy weather in the Caribbean sea; lost and split sails; since moderate weather, and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Gallino Bonsignore, (Ital.,) Bonsignore, Limerick 40 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Acelia Thurlow, White, New-Haven, in ballast to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. John Atwood, Bryan, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to Liuhi y Taulina—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Wm. H. Jones, Lyon, Fernandina 10 days, with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to A. Abbott.

Schr. D. Talbot, Amsbury, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to order—vessel to John S. Ingraham.

Schr. Isabell Alberto, Tooker, Baltimore, for Bridgeport.

Schr. J. and C. Merritt, Booge, Virginia.

Schr. George Staples, (of Calais,) Lewis, Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Geo. W. Rawley, Saxton, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Ellen Robinson, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Mary Potter, Potter, Nantucket, with fish to H. C Rogers.

Schr. Daniel Comstock, Pryor, Nantucket, with fish to John Comstock & Co.

Schr. Addie Ames, Herbert, Rockland, with lime to J. H. Haviland & Co.

Schr. Excelsior, Marsden, Cherryfield, with lumber to P. C. Collyer.

Schr. Leonora, Ryance, Nantucket, with fish to J. Comstock & Co.

Schr. W. W. Dickerson, Fowler, Cape Sable, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. May Flower, Williamson, Wellfleet, with fish to Lauphear & Co.

Schr. S. Y. Merritt, Staples, New-Haven.

Schr. H. Young, Roger, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Yeno, Jones, Bridgeport.

Schr. Henrietta, Soper, New-Haven.

Schr. M. E. Byard, Parker, Bridgeport.

Schr. Delhout Locke, Parker, Bangor, with lumber to Mowe, Coe & Benson.

Schr. Commodore Kearney, Mason, Calais, with lumber to Wilson & Gardner.

Schr. M. B. Mahoney, (of Castine,) Sheppard, Windsor 11 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Isola, (of Castine,) Gray, Windsor, N. S., 13 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Isle of Pines, Soull, Virginia.

Schr. G. Thurston, Hall, Virginia.

WIND—Sundown, calm and clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Minister Roon, for Bremen; Adriatic and Cuba, for Liverpool; Pembroke, for Cardiff; State of Indiana, for Glasgow; Vindicator, for Havana; City of Dallas, for New-Orleans; Richmond, for Richmond; ships Liverpool and Cicero, for London; St. Lucie, for San Francisco; barks Europa, for Havre; Hampton Court, for Exeter, Eng.; Lindesnaes, for Callao; brigs Clara Jenkins, for Windward Islands; Robert Mowe, for Barbados; schrs. Florence Bailey, for Port Stanley; Franklin Treat, for Turk's Island.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—Arr., Steamers Saragossa from Savannah; Elizabeth, from New-York; Wm. Whilden, from Philadelphia; barks Tilda, from Liverpool; Speranza, from do.; Files, from Turk's Island. Below, brig Catherine, from Rio.

Cld., steamers James A. Gary, for Newbern, N. C.; John W. Garrett, for New-York; Richard Willing, for Philadelphia; bark Wasama, for Dublin.

Sld., steamer Peruvian, for Liverpool. Returned, schr. E. A. Sanches hence for the West Indies; before reported put into Norfolk leaking.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—Arr. schrs. Annie May, Simpson, from Philadelphia; O. W. Godfrey, Batcheider, from Philadelphia.

The Cunard steam-ship Hecla, from Liverpool, arr. here this afternoon.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 28.—Arr. steamers Hecla, (Br.,) McKay, from Liverpool; Rattlesnake, Artis, from Philadelphia; Glaucus, Bearse, from New-York; schrs. Gage H. Phillips, Sparks, from Gonaives; William Martin, (whaler,) Martin, from North Atlantic Ocean; Actor, Pendleton, from Rondout.

Cld. steamers Aries, Wheldon, for Philadelphia; Nereus, Bearse, for New-York; ship Charlotte W. White, Dyer, for Mobile; bark Norway, (new,) of Boston, Mitchell, for Antwerp; brigs R. M. Heslen, Gould, for Cadiz; Morancy, Leland, for Charleston, S. C.; schrs. E. J. Morrison, Davender, for New-Orleans; Gustie Wilson, Floyd, for Philadelphia.

Sld. ships Mount Washington and Charlotte W. White; bark Swallow.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 28.—Arr. bark La Platta, from Liverpool; steamer Virginia, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer Manhattan, for New-York; ship Island Home, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 28.—Passed out barks Ilmaster, London; Zaurak, Queenstown; Prudentia, do.

Sld. brig Catherine, New-York; bark Jasey, Baltimore.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 28.—Arr. bark F. R. Hurlbut, from Boston; schrs. Anna C. Leverett, from New-York; Edward A. Hunt, from Philadelphia.

Sld. ship Brocklesby, for Liverpool.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 28.—Arr. bark Antelope, from St. Croix, and sailed for Wilmington, Del.

Gone to sea, barks Germania and Samuel [illegible], Malaga and Edith.

The harbor is nearly clear of vessels.

P. M.—Went to sea, barks Marie Clotilde, [illegible] and Helen Sands; brig J. B. Kirby.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 28.—Cld. steamer City of San Antonio, for New-York.

Arr. at the Passes, steamer Chilian, from Tampico; bark George Peabody, for orders; schr. John F. Kennedy, from Boston.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., Oct. 28.—Passed down, British bark Templar, for Havre; schrs. Mary A. Hood and Thomas Clyde, for Boston; Island Belle, for Winterport, Me.; Henry Whitney, for Bangor; and several others unknown.

Noon, passed down, steamer Berks, for Fall River; schr. Rebecca W. Huddell, for Gloucester.

P. M.—passed up, steamer Fanita, from New-York.

Passed down, steamer Saxon, for Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 28.—Cld. barks Sellen, for Amsterdam; Maria Rose, for do.; brig Atalanta, for Santa Cruz; schrs. E. J. Hearty, for Saco; Henry D. May, for Boston; Ephriam and Anna, for Gloucester; E. McMenamy, for Salem; James Allderdice, for Fall River; West Wind, for Fall River. Arr. steam-ships Fanita, from New-York; brig Samuel Welsh, from East Harbor, Long Island; schrs. Arthur L., from Port Spain; E. J. Hearty, from Saco; Addie Murchie, from Calais; Henry D. May, John S. Lee, Addie Fuller, L. W. Wheeler, all from Boston; James Allderdice, from Providence; West Wind, from Fall River; Charles Moore, from New-York; Bedabedec, from St. John, N. B.; Carrie A. Bentley, from Charleston, S. C.

Also cld. steam-ship Hercules, for Boston.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Oct. 28.—Sld. steam-ship Medinator, Martin, for Fernandina.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 28.—Arr. steam-ship Somerset, Bellow, from Providence.

Sld. steam-ship Frederick Bidecker; ships Wm. Hinton, W. J. Lewis, Treffry, for Liverpool; bark Norman, Brumecker, for Reval; schr. Chrissie Wright, Clark, for St. Mary's.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Oct. 27.—Arr. schrs. Sarah J. Bright, E. & L. Marts, Elizabeth Magee, (arr. 26th,) Isaac L. Clark, and Adella Corson, Boston, for Philadelphia; Union Flag, Portland, for do.; Laura E. Messer, Rockland, for do.; Emma McAdam, Boston, for Fernandina; R. L. Tay, do., for New-York; O. M. Remmington, Provincetown, for do.; Wm. A. Morrell, Wellfleet, for do.; A. Terrell, Rockport, Mass., for do.; Lilla Rich, Manchester, Mass., for do.; J. Chauncy, Crafts, Fox Island, for Washington, D. C.

Sld. schrs. G. L., Laura and Marion, Ocean Belle, Nadab, Cherub, James A. Crocker, Mauna Loa, Prospect, W. Walton, and J. Jenthall.

WIND—S. S. W., moderate; clear.

DISASTER.

The schr. Dauntless, (of Halifax,) Lang, from St. Martin's for Lunenburg, N. S., sprung a leak Oct. 19, in lat. 39 30, lon. 67 20; the Captain and crew, and the Captain's wife and child were picked up on the 23d in a small boat and brought to this port by the bark Abby Bacon. Capt. Lang, of the schr. Dauntless, (of Halifax,) makes the following report: Left St. Martin's Sept. 30, and St. Thomas Oct. 3, with a cargo of 2,397 bbls. salt, bound to Lunenburg, N. S.; Oct. 19, lat. 39 30, lon. 67 20, had a gale from W. N. W., lasting 3 ds., during which the vessel sprung a leak; tried the pumps and found the leak gaining so fast that had the small boat launched; put in her Captain wife, and child, and crew—7 in number—the vessel sinking in about 3 hours. The Dauntless was 5 years old, 171 tons burden, built at St. Mary's, N. S., and owned by Muir & Blackie, of Halifax.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 28.—The schr. Marie Louise was wrecked on Bryand Island, one of the Magdalen Islands, on the 20th inst. The crew and part of the materials were saved.

The steamer Virgo leaves this evening for Sydney and Newfoundland.

H. M. S. Spartan arrived this morning from Bermuda.

Another ship of 1,000 tons was launched at Tusket yesterday, for Horton & Sons, Yarmouth.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Sld. for the United States, Epaminondas, Wave King, Ukraine, City of Boston, Candace, Simeto, and Elizabeth Cushing.

Arr. out on the 26th inst., Josephine Martin, Alice Cooper, Lillesand, Sankviken, Johann Kepler, Lola, Jupiter, and Fortuna.

Arr. out on the 28th inst., Helene, Unico, Fild, and Friedrich and Louise.

Also arr. out, Andrea Mignano and Orsola.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 28.—Allan Line steamer Caspian, Trocks, from Baltimore, Oct. 14, for Liverpool, arrived to-day.

American Line steamer Kenilworth, Prowse, from Philadelphia Oct. 16, for Liverpool, arrived to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28.—The State Line steamer State of Alabama, Capt. Flint, from New-Orleans Oct. 7, arr. here to-day.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 27.—Arr. steam-ship P. Calan, from New-York.

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THE

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,

NO. 550 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

OFFER A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FINE

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UP STAIRS,

will sell for the next sixty days, at retail, a particular line of their extensive stock of

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Smith's Patent Perforated BUCKSKIN UNDER-GARMENTS prevent all Lung Diseases, and are a sure cure for Rheumatism. Send for circular.

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No. 44 WEST BROADWAY, [illegible]

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